DECEMBER 18, 1948

SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

The Tenth Province

WE are indeed glad that Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Walsh and their colleagues were able to reach a final agreement in Ottawa last week on the basis on which Newfoundland will join Canada. We believe that, in quite different ways, the people of both countries can be glad. In the short run, and from the purely economic point of view, the Newfoundlanders have most to gain; but in the long run, and taking political and strategic matters into consideration, Canadians will gain too.

On the other hand we admit that we have some misgivings about the time at which the union is taking place and some of the events surrounding it. A year and a half ago, when discussions began, we said that we were worried because both countries were too prosperous to discuss long-term bargains in a realistic atmosphere. This was likely to lead our Dominion government into arrangements that were more generous than prudent. Moreover, when times took a turn for the worse, the Newfoundlanders were almost certain to blame the loss of prosperity on their new link with Canada.

Several months ago we asked a shrewd friend of ours, who is very keen on provincial rights and very distrustful of Ottawa, whether he thought that the Newfoundlanders would do well to join Confederation. He replied that he thought they ought to come in as long as they could find some good grievance on which to base future claims for additional help from Ottawa. This the Newfoundlanders have already discovered. The Responsible Government League is charging that the plebiscite which brought the Island into Confederation was in some sense unconstitutional, and that the British used undue pressure to swing the vote in favor of Canada. There is just enough truth in these and the other charges that go with them to make them plausible.

Already these charges have cost the federal government an additional $16.5 millions in subsidies. Not that Mr. Walsh and his associates subscribe to them; on the contrary they hotly deny their validity. But naturally, with charges being bandied about in St. John's, they have to have something to show for their efforts when they go home. Otherwise the opposition might win the election.

And so they go home with $16.5 millions this time, and with something more next time, and so on. It is the old game of provincial subsidies. The Newfoundlanders learn quickly. Or perhaps, in that part of the world, it just runs in the blood.

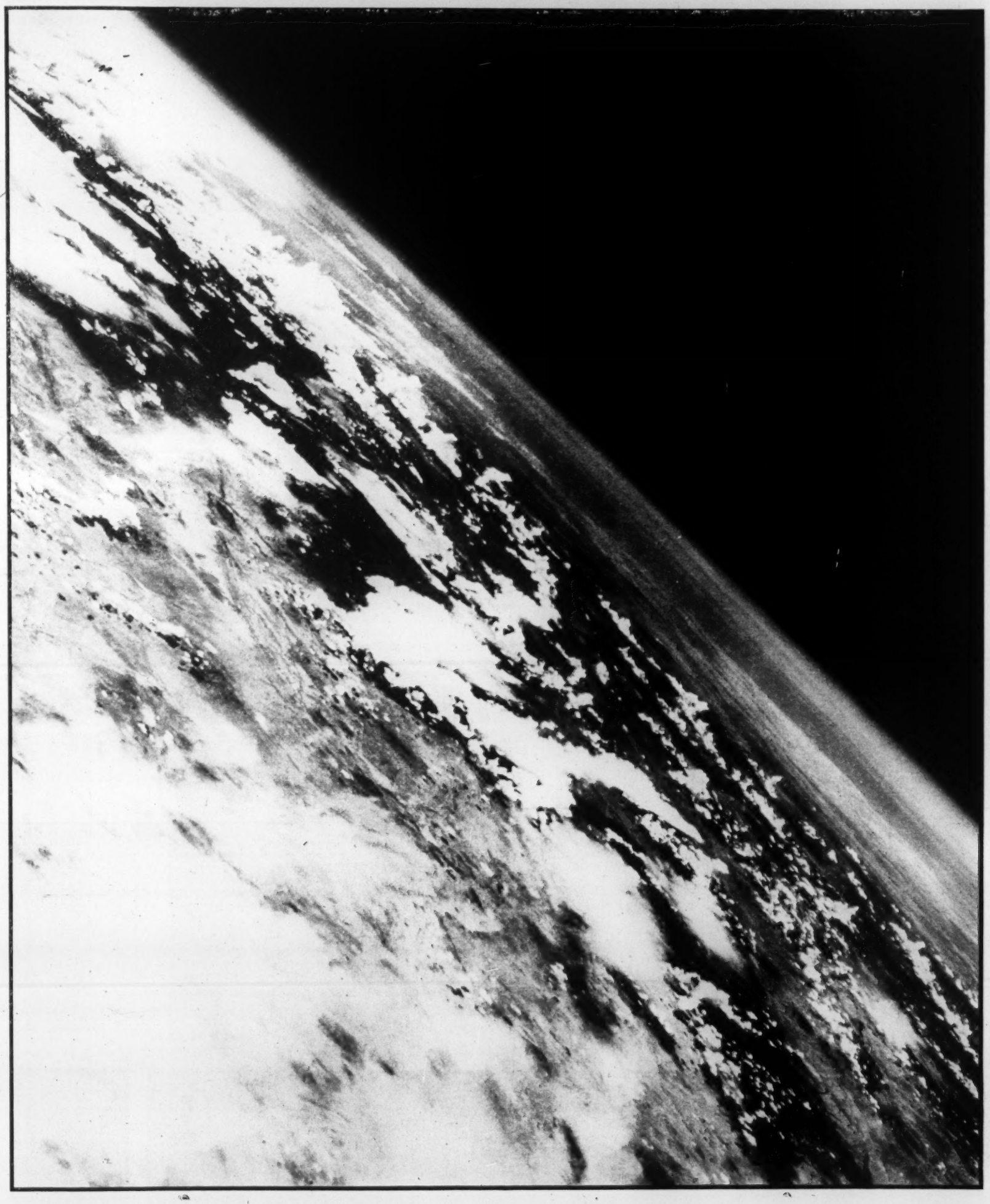
"Sheep-Stealing"

ONE of the interesting features of our time is the extraordinary sensitiveness which is being shown by various religious bodies about the efforts of other religious bodies to take away their followers. The French Jesuit magazine *Relations* of Montreal has been much agitated of late about the sending of propaganda, apparently in the French language, in large quantities to adherents of the Roman Catholic church in the province of Quebec; and now we find the New York magazine *Jewish Frontier* just as indignant about the fact that the World Council of Churches made itself responsible for a report on the subject of "The Christian Approach to the Jews", and made it clear in this report that "The Church's Commission to preach the Gospel to all Men" includes a commission to preach the Gospel to the Jews.

It is natural that adherents of any religious belief should regard their belief as containing a larger measure of the eternal verities than anybody else's belief. It is not altogether unknown for the adherents of certain religions to believe that their religion contains the whole of the eternal verities and that everybody else's is fatally contaminated with error.

In these circumstances it is not surprising

(Continued on Page Five)



WHAT YOU WILL LOOK LIKE to the plane of the future. This picture, taken from a rocket at a height of 57 miles, is part of a 1,400 mile strip photographed in the one flight. Curvature of the earth is plainly seen.

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"Now a health to happy lovers". A notary signs contract of marriage between Evangeline and Gabriel in Scene 1.

"For us it is the end of the day." The final scene of the opera as performed by Tjot Koster and Eric Barton.

"Your woes are at an end." A happier note comes in this Louisiana Ranch House scene with its hearty welcome.

CANADIAN THEME IN A QUEEN'S OPERA

By Healey Willan

DECEMBER 1, 2 and 3 of 1948 should be regarded as red-letter days in the history of Queen's University, Kingston. On those days was performed "Evangeline", an opera on a Canadian subject, written, composed, directed and produced by Canadians. While there is a danger of being too impressed by a nationalistic conception of music, this Queen's opera is something of which Canada may be justifiably proud.

The story of Evangeline is too well known to need any repetition here. It is enough to say that upon the story a very good libretto had been written by two students of Queen's. The narrative in the main followed the Longfellow pattern, involving six different sets that depicted scenes in Acadia and various parts of the United States through which Evangeline pursued the quest of her lost lover.

The opera's music by Dr. Graham George, Professor of Music in Queen's, has much to be commended. The score is interesting and contains many passages of beauty and dramatic import. The solo parts clearly show a definite sense of the value of speech. The closing of the first scene in Act I especially is a very moving and fascinating piece of work. The same might be said of the Epilogue, which closes with the death of Gabriel and brings the work to an end with real poignancy. The chorus writing has also been extremely well done and shows a sound knowledge of vocal writing and choral effect.

THE principal role of Evangeline was taken by Mrs. Graham George (Tjot Koster), who throughout sang with great charm and doubtless took delight in playing such an important part in her husband's work. The other parts were all sung by students. While in some cases they showed lack of vocal training, their efforts should be warmly applauded; all the work of vocal preparation had been accomplished in the short period of eight weeks and without any cessation of their university routine.

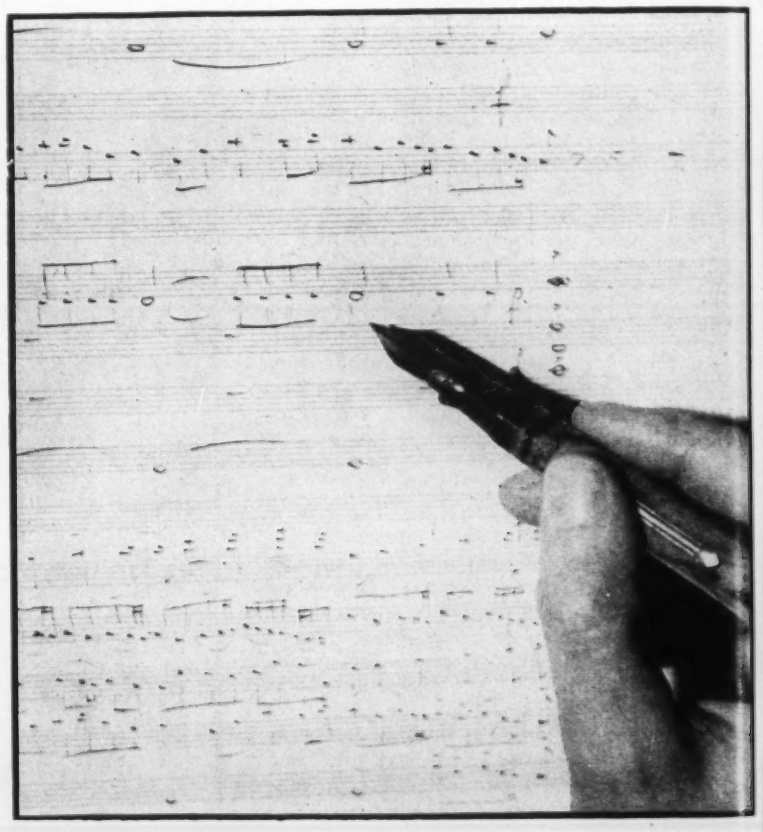
Stage management was perhaps somewhat stilted and at times a lack of spontaneity was evident; too often the singers in various ensembles sang to the audience or, maybe for safety, to the conductor, instead of carrying on with the action of the play. This was conceivably due to the short time available for rehearsal. The stage sets, designed by Martha Jamieson, were strikingly beautiful and served to complement appropriately the mood, period and locales of the Evangeline story.

SPECIAL mention must be made of a scene in Act II, a mission church in New England, outside of which an Indian girl sings her love lyrics while tired travellers relax and listen with delight. Nancy Wilton in the role of the Indian girl delivered her songs with a real conception of musical and artistic values.

The entire performance reflects the greatest possible credit upon those who worked so hard and with such evident and effective team-work. The result of their efforts will rank high in the annals of Queen's University; it marks a new phase of musical endeavor in university life in Canada.

—Photographs by Bowley & Carey.

"Our journey is measured not in miles but in heartache." Fr. Félicien, Evangeline, Terésa and a Mission priest.



Dr. Graham George's master orchestral and vocal score is involved affair. Dutch Donemus Society printed the copies.

Doom strikes for the Acadians. The proclamation of exile is read from the steps of the little church in Grand Pré by a British colonel. Scene shows some of the chorus which added to the success.

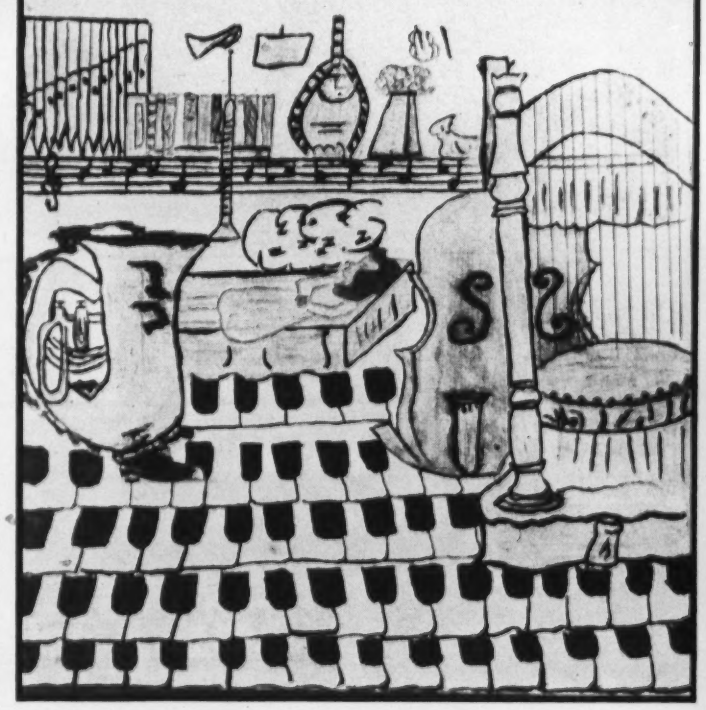
Although Dr. George has composed in several other music forms, some CAPC winners, "Evangeline" is his first opera.

Inspiration for this youthful entry came directly from the story of Humperdinck's popular "Hansel and Gretel."

Just a few of the three hundred entries in this year's Poster Competition of the Ottawa Children's Concerts.

First principles of successful poster design were seen in this exhibitor's elimination of unnecessary detail.

The underlying theme of the enjoyment of music has been emphasized by these fairyland figures with instruments.



"A Dream About Music" is the title given by the youthful artist to this somewhat complex but exciting abstraction.

Books of music captured the attention of many youngsters who were both entrants and spectators at the exhibition.

THEIR OWN MUSIC —AND FUN TOO

EUGENE KASH, music director of the National Film Board, has many admirers in Canada for Mr. Kash is a brilliant violinist and makes regular appearances on leading concert stages of the Dominion. But Mr. Kash has more than the usual number of young fans. The reason is his Ottawa Children's Concert series, the liveliest musical treat in the capital's season.

In this year's second poster exhibition of the Concerts entries were made from all schools in Ottawa and free reign was left to the imagination of the children. The judges—D. W. Buchanan, Editor of *Canadian Art*, Yousuf Karsh, Canada's famed photographer, Mrs. Julia Murphy, from the Junior Theatre and Mrs. Gudrun Parker from the National Film Board—impressed with the ability shown divided the prizes into two categories, Child Art and Poster Design. Mr. Buchanan on the distinction:

"That sense of 'joyous adventure' in which children explore in their own way the creative possibilities of paint and crayon, produces works of exuberant expression that bear little or no relation to more adult values".

And on Poster Design: "In attempting to meet these fairly rigid and adult requirements (of fairly obvious pattern, one easily recognizable symbol, etc.) many children found it necessary to imitate or directly copy elements from printed posters they had seen. Others, while adapting themselves to the more formal demands, were yet able to retain some of their originality in color and drawing."

It is found that the poster exhibition provides one more link between the child and the Concerts and one more step to make the community aware of them. The most suitable posters are shown throughout the season. It is hoped that in future it will be possible to emphasize Child Art and that the entries will be a pure expression of what a child experiences while listening to music.

—Photographs by National Film Board.

Talent was not confined to the visual arts. Here a young pianist attracts rapt attention from his fellow artists.

Famed photographer Yousuf Karsh congratulates a winner with Concert Director Eugene Kash and Mrs. M. E. Clarke.

Ottawa View

Last Act Of Confederation

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

SINCE it is not every day that terms of union are signed, creating or enlarging a federation, the ceremony in the Senate Chamber last Saturday stands out as one of the high historic moments in the story of this country. Setting aside the addition of Manitoba in 1870 and the formation of Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1905, since their area was already, as territory, part of the domain of Canada, the event last week counts as the third, and presumably the last, act of rounding out the boundaries of the Canadian federation which was launched with the signing of the Quebec Resolutions in October of 1864,—British Columbia being the first, in 1871, Prince Edward Island the second two years later, and now Newfoundland in 1948.

What statesmen failed three times to achieve in respect to the latter province, in 1864, in 1869, and in 1895, has now been accomplished, eighty-four years after the first negotiations. Remembering the stumbling blocks of the past, and the fact that the more mature a state becomes the more difficult it is to negotiate or consummate a union, it seems a bit incredible, even yet, that Newfoundland has entered the federation. It is true that certain formalities have yet to be completed, and in the face of some opposition in Newfoundland at least. Yet the signing last Saturday was the big hurdle: both we and the Newfoundlanders can take it for granted that the Act of Union is complete.

Imagination Needed

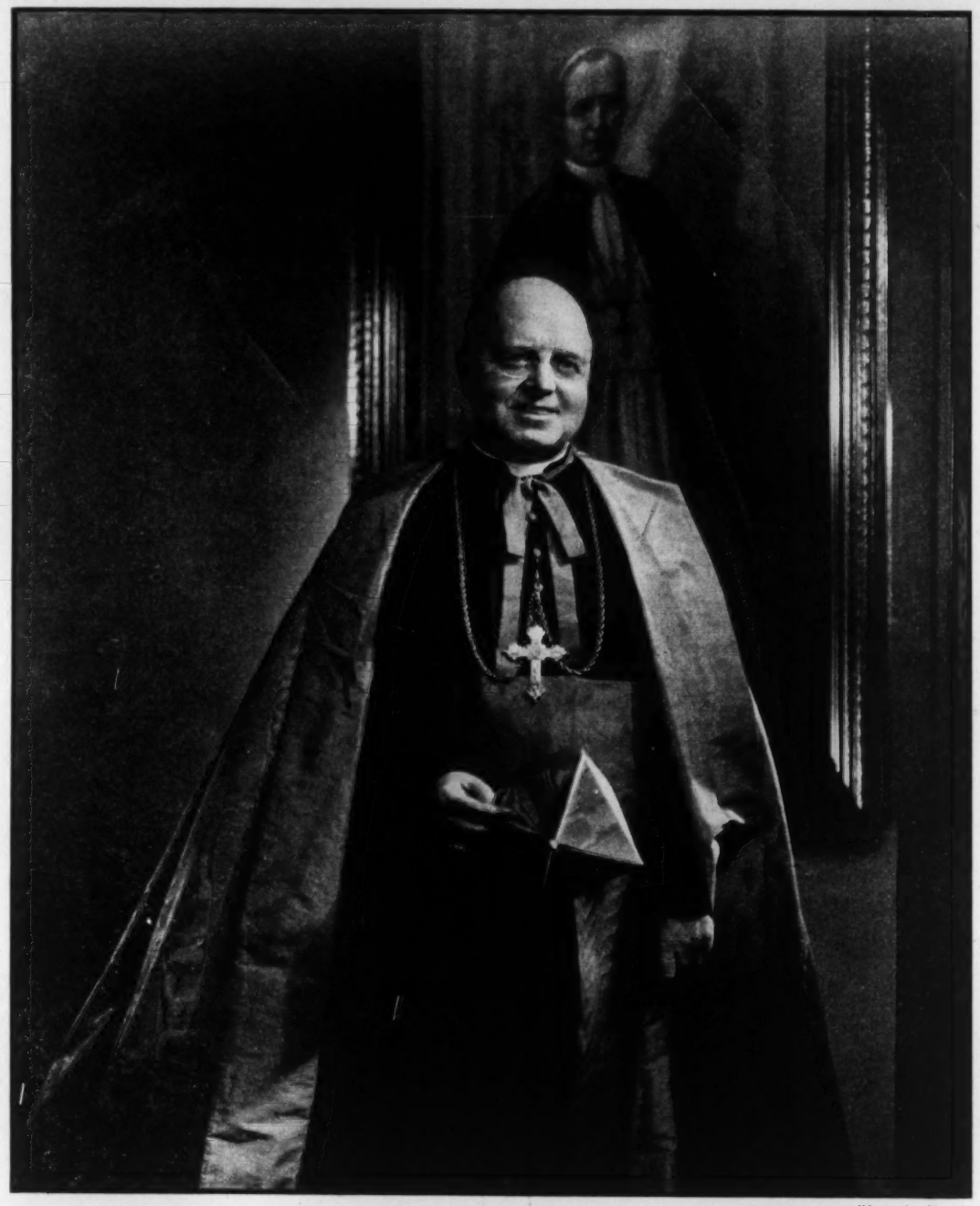
Like many far-reaching ceremonies, there was nothing notably dramatic or spectacular about the signing of the terms. To a large extent the imagination of the beholder had to supply the sweep and the significance. The Senate Chamber is, of course, a jewel-box, small, rich and dignified, a fitting theatre for the most moving historic occasions. There were eminent parliamentarians, high civil servants, members of the diplomatic corps present. Beyond the brass Bar, in the ante-chamber, the Air Force Band played patriotic and national airs, adding considerably to the appropriate mood of the setting. The general public was represented, including some students from Ottawa Colleges, and three or four characters who are always to be seen in the House of Commons Galleries, —citizens with no official connection, who nevertheless haunt the House day after day throughout the long years.

The press and the motion picture historians, and the cameramen with flashlights really dominated the scene, if anyone did. With their dazzling flood-lamps and extension cords the photographers have in recent years greatly detracted from the decorous dignity of public ceremonies, and the arrival of television in Canada will no doubt add to the distractions. The radio broadcasters thrust their microphones, also, into the most sacred and prominent positions, but for the most part the announcers and commentators work discreetly back-stage.

These appendages enable the miracle to occur, however, that citizens from Cape Race to Nootka Sound can watch and hear what is going on at Ottawa almost as well as the member of the Press Gallery leaning far over the balcony. So in the name of democracy there must be no whisper of discontent at their intrusions. Yet, to be truthful, they do slow up and impede and distract; indeed, they dictate the whole pace and order of the official ceremony in ruthless fashion.

The centre of interest last week was, of course, the table on the Floor of the Senate where the signing was to take place. The Prime Minister announced with some pride that the very same inkstand was to be used as had been used for the Quebec Resolutions in 1864. It would have been even more impressive if they could have used the same table. But I believe that is now at Regina, having been shipped west to Battleford when that town was capital of the North West Territories and later moved to the Saskatchewan capital. The table around which the Fathers sat at Charlottetown is, I understand, still there, and not likely to be permitted to move even for such an occasion as this. Still, there was the inkstand.

The four Canadians who thus became, in a sense, Fathers of Confederation in its last and most far-reaching sweep, were the new Prime Minister, Louis S. St. Laurent, and Messrs. Brooke Claxton, James J. McCann and Milton Gregg. They were outnumbered six to four by the Newfoundlanders, who were Messrs. Albert Walsh, the chairman, Gordon Bradley, J. B. McEvoy, Philip Gruchy, Joseph Smallwood and Gordon Winter. The seventh member of the Newfoundland delegation, Mr. Chesley A. Crosbie, head of the party which had urged economic union with the United States, had already announced his determination not to sign and was reported to be already on his way to St. John's when the signing took place.



—Photo by Karsh.

JAMES CARDINAL McGUIGAN, Archbishop of Toronto, who is the subject of a new biography by Claude Laing Fisher which has been warmly received. McClelland & Stewart, $3.50.

From a Safe Haven

Among the interested spectators, close at hand on the Floor of the Senate, were two elder statesmen who have just achieved the haven of safe retirement. John Bracken, looking very well after his rest in the bucolic setting of his Manotick farm, observed everything with sharp eyes, and Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, sharing a front bench with Hon. James MacKinnon—and also looking much better than when he returned from London—followed, a bit wistfully perhaps, the actors in a drama where for thirty years he has been accustomed to play a stellar role rather than observe matters mutely from the sidelines.

So much for the setting. The terms of the new union contained no great surprises. They will be severely tested by time; and they contain a good many concessions and compromises, and even perhaps sophistries and oblique wrenchings of existing laws and conventions, all in the earnest endeavor to find a basis of settlement. There were aspects of Newfoundland life and custom which simply could not be made to conform to a strict interpretation of the Canadian constitution, without terms so drastic as to be certain to be rejected by the delegates. There must have been on both sides a willingness to find common ground at all costs, one fancies, or these difficulties could never have been overcome.

The general character of these obstacles was well known to Ottawa reporters, but the details as published add up to what might have been an impassable barrier. It is fundamental in a true federation that all citizens in every province must be treated as nearly alike as possible by the central authority. Yet, fortunately for the current negotiations, the Canadian constitution has proved flexible enough to cover a number of refractory and stubborn differences.

Oleomargarine is a necessity for Newfoundlanders, but is an illegal product in the rest of Canada (or was when this letter was being written). The well-established method in Newfoundland of marketing fish—the main export —is alien to the traditions of other Canadian provinces. Newfoundland has an educational system which has grown up to meet the peculiar topography and social need of the province and is entirely different from anything in the rest of this country. It has a domestic industry fostered by a high protective tariff, which must disappear at union. Its tax system will be very difficult to assimilate into the Canadian structure. For example, it has a low income tax which has never before been collected on a Pay As You Earn system. These are illustrations of the complex compromises necessary, which have finally been crowned with success, at least to the point where a formula acceptable to the parties on both sides has been agreed upon.

The Toughest Problem

The financial terms of union are usually the toughest of all to settle, and to keep settled. This time the parties have the advantage of being able to look back over eighty years of experience in federal finance. There will be complaints from Newfoundland that the grants and subsidies are inadequate. But in the opinion of both parties to the settlement they offer Newfoundland a chance to set up a provincial administration able to do a job comparable to its sister Maritime provinces. The annual subsidy will be over $1,500,000 from the beginning; and the transitional grant of $6,500,000 a year for the first three years, (then tapering off) coupled with a cash surplus of about $25 million now on hand, seems to assure the new province of at least a breathing spell.

The "rental" offer of the Dominion government will permit the province to be sure of about $7 million a year as the equivalent of its direct taxes. These sums, added to the $4 million or so which the province expects to collect annually from other sources than direct taxation, promise a total annual revenue for several years in the neighborhood of $19 million a year. Whether or not this is adequate for the services Newfoundland actually requires, it compares very favorably with the position of the other Maritime provinces. A world trade recession destroying Newfoundland's fish markets is the development to fear: but as a province of Canada Newfoundland will at worst be able to face such a setback far better than she could have hoped to do on her own.

Passing Show

AFTER all, it may well be a bit annoying to the Russians to have to conquer Berlin twice, once against the Germans and once against the Allies.

•

"A high consumption level economy" is a main objective of the C.I.O. unions, according to one of them. Somebody else can attend to the high production business.

•

Canadians spent $525 millions on alcoholic beverages in the last statistical year, and from the Toronto *Star* we gather that Mr. Drew and the liquor interests just sat on them and poured the stuff down their throats.

•

New York is flooded with counterfeit $1[illegible] notes that are "nearly perfect." Why not cash 'em at "nearly" ten dollars?

•

The Halifax *Herald* is very angry with a Canadian columnist, unnamed, for referring to "An English poet, Alfred Noyes". This does not sound to us so very insulting, but if it will make the *Herald* any happier we will try to refer to him always as The Big Noyes.

•

Mr. George Drew "is one of the very few who can read a manuscript into a microphone without making it obvious to every last listener that he is reading a manuscript". — Ottawa *Journal*.

With an accomplishment like that, perhaps Mr. Drew should stick to reading manuscripts.

•

"The use of alcoholic beverages goes back to antiquity", says the Bureau of Statistics. We fancy that it will also go forward to posterity.

•

Cardinal Richelieu's real name, it has been discovered by a Quebec orator, was Duplessis. From this it is but a step to the discovery that Mr. Duplessis's real name is Richelieu.

•

Quebec is having a by-election on the issue of whether Canada should be a republic. Quebec does have elections on the funniest things.

•

Lucy says she is going skiing next month in a Quebec village where they think the new prime minister's name is St. Laurier.

SATURDAY NIGHT

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The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

that such adherents should seek to win over the adherents of other religions to their belief—unless they hold that the benefits of that belief are accessible only to persons of a certain race or ancestry. When the belief in question includes a conviction that everybody who does not adhere to it will spend eternity in torment, there is obviously a very strong moral urge to try and save one's fellow men from such a fate even at the cost of causing some annoyance to those who do not want to be thus saved or who do not think that they can be saved in that particular way. The surprising thing to us is that there is not more rather than less proselytizing than there is; and we do not see how any religion which claims the right to proselytize can logically forbid any other religion from doing the same.

The Troubles of '85

BY a strange coincidence there have come to our desk almost simultaneously "The Battleford Column," a narrative poem in six-line pentameter verse describing the adventures of a Queen's Own corporal in the 1885 Rebellion, and a volume (No. 11) in the University of Toronto Studies, History and Economics Series, entitled "Suppression of the Rebellion in the North West Territories of Canada, 1885," and containing the Middleton Report to Parliament in 1886, long since out of print. The poem and the editing of the Report together with the Introduction are by the same hand, that of Major (and also Professor) G. H. Needler, himself a member of the 1885 expedition and afterwards for many years a distinguished member of the modern language staff of the University of Toronto. The poem is published by the Provincial Publishing Co., Montreal, and the Report by the University of Toronto Press (paper $2, cloth $2.50).

Major Needler's verse is that of a highly cultured gentleman of military tastes and considerable classical knowledge. It appeared originally in the Canadian Military Journal, and a few stanzas in SATURDAY NIGHT. The tale of the pilfering theological student and the food donation from Toronto is quite in the Byronic manner. The Middleton Report gains more than military interest from the fact that a few years after the Rebellion the worthy general became the centre of one of the periodic controversies arising out of the fact that the commander of the Canadian forces was—and for many years continued to be—a British Army officer. Major Needler is very frank about the ill effects of this "chief relic of colonialism."

Debt and Equity

WE ARE in the fullest agreement with Mr. Gardner and Mr. Ball, president and general manager respectively of the Bank of Montreal, in their belief that it would be much better if the existing heavy expenditure of new capital were financed more through the issue of equity stock than through the creation of debt. We imagine that a great many of the issuers of the new securities share this view, but unfortunately they have to consult the taste of the people who buy the securities, and at the present moment that taste runs strongly in the direction of well-secured promises to pay rather than in that of equity holdings with their element of chance.

The truth is that most of the capital investments which are piling up such a startling total are not new ventures at all, but are for the re-equipment or bringing up to date or expansion of old ventures whose earning power has been pretty well tested. Such enterprises are in a position to finance without any addition to risk capital. New ventures, which have to secure risk capital as well as loans, are difficult to finance because the public has no very cheerful idea of the future course of earnings, the attitude of governments towards profits, the availability of labor, and many other factors.

A financial structure overweighted with debt is a danger to the economy which it finances. Debt was heavily encouraged during the war years by the extremely low rate of interest which was fostered by government policy. That rate has been somewhat increased in recent months, and a further increase would be the natural way of restricting the issue of mortgage and debenture securities. But even

that would not be effective without a definite improvement in the confidence of investors that profits will be possible and that those who make them will be allowed to retain a more substantial proportion of them than they have been able to do in the last few years. The fact that profits are taxed twice while interest earnings are only taxed once is another reason for the condition which the Bank of Montreal rightly deplores.

Mr. Buck Speaks

WE DO not feel at all disposed to warn our readers against the purchase of Mr. Tim Buck's magnum opus, "Canada: the Communist Viewpoint" (Progress Books, 95 King Street E., Toronto), any more than we should have warned them against purchasing Myers' "History of Canadian Wealth" a generation ago. We should however recommend the paper-cover edition at $1 rather than cloth at $3.50; the book is pure pamphleteering and should be treated as such. Its object is the object of all Soviet policy at the moment, namely to instigate resistance in any capitalist country against all steps towards military preparedness, on the very reasonable assumption that such preparedness strengthens the hands of the opponents of Soviet expansion; but of course Soviet expansion is not referred to in those terms, but is always described as "the spread of People's Governments in Europe", "the independence movements in the colonies", "the spread of the New Democracy in China", and "the growth of militant labor unity at home".

The system of private ownership of a substantial part of the equipment for production and distribution is referred to throughout as "finance-capitalist imperialism", and there is pretty constant harping on the point that the headquarters of that imperialism is now in the United States. The cleverness with which the case is built up may be seen in the promptitude with which the author pounces upon every political mistake made by an upholder of the private enterprise system. Thus Mr. Ilsley's astounding statement of 1945 has not escaped him: "The authority of the Government is not delegated by the House of Commons; the authority of the Government is received from the Crown". Nor has Mr. St. Laurent's statement that "No Government of which I am a part would ever pass legislation for subsidized housing". Nor has Mr. Buck overlooked any of the features of the existing economic system which do inevitably present problems which have not yet been wholly solved, such as those to be found in the Combines Commissioner's Report on Canada and International Cartels. Even the Stevens Report is not neglected.

When usable evidence does not present itself readily it can often be manufactured. Mr. Drew is the object of special attack, and we learn that "Only a few people who listen to Mr. Drew remember that he used exactly the same arguments during the war as he is using today. Then he was advocating an end to what he called the suicidal conflict between Britain and Germany. He advocated an Anglo-German alliance to destroy 'Russian Communism'. Then Mr. Drew fostered the idea of Canadian partnership with German and Italian Fascism." The word "then" in all these sentences clearly means the time designated in the first sentence: "during the war". No quotations are given to support the statement; no quotations can be given.

The names of Fred Rose and Gouzenko do not appear in the index, and we have not found them anywhere in the text. The C.C.F., we learn, is destroying labor unity by admitting that there can be and are capitalist enterprises which do not exploit labor, and thus that profit is not *per se* immoral. The Winnipeg general strike of 1919 was, we learn, broken by the government "at the behest of the banking house of Morgan and Co." All the same it is an able and interesting book. Those who do not want a Communist revolution in Canada (Mr. Buck is quite frank about the Communists wanting a revolution) should know what they have to argue against.

Jingle Bells

A HAPPY CHRISTMAS, merry and bright,
We wish to readers of SATURDAY NIGHT,
With a yule tree lit, yule log a-flicker,
And loads of goodies, and lots of liquor,
With presents and parties that never cease,
And along with it all some Christmas peace.

To national leaders we'd like to give
Some gifts to last as long as they live.
To St. Laurent we offer, with tact,
A brand new, shiny, Atlantic Pact;
For Drew we have on Christmas night
An everlasting electric light;
And may Coldwell have, on Christmas Day,
A Capital time in a Social way.
For provincial leaders we'll jingle a bell,
From Byron Johnson to Angus L.,
And we'll really make the welkin ring
For William Lyon Mackenzie King.

A toast to the ladies! Here they come,
Headed, of course, by Gladys Strum.
To Margaret McWilliams and Emily Post
And Margaret O'Brien (more than most);
To our Golden Girl of the Silver Skates
Who's cutting a figure down in the States;
To Betty Grable's lovely legs
And Samuel Bronfman's lovely dregs;
To every sort of Scotch MacLean—
Stanley, and Neil, and old John Bayne;
To Davy Dunton a Christmas roast,
And his C.B.C.-dlings from coast to coast;
To Eddie Taylor a Christmas cheer,
His Argosy launched on a sea of beer;
To Harvey MacMillan, and Gypsy Lee,
And columnist J. V. McAree;
To Eisenhower (President Ike)
And to Lester Pearson (Minister Mike).

For Champ Joe Louis we'll give a chortle
And John L. Lewis, from portal to portal;
For Old McGill and its Jameses quaint—
It's run by Cyril and succoured by Saint;
For the famous Henry's, Fonda and Borden,
And the famous Donalds, Ducky and Gordon.

We'll tootle the flutes for Gabrielle Roy,
For Camillien Houde and Myrna Loy;
For Gwethalyn Graham we'll lift our glasses;
For Ernest MacMillan we'll bang our brasses;
For Audrey Brown we'll fashion a figment;
For Lismer and Jackson we'll spread a pigment.
For Harry Truman we'll cast a vote
—The guy who got the pollsters' goat;
We'll down a vodka for Uncle Joe,
For Clement Attlee and David Low;
For Eden we'll drink a Scotch or more;
(And a long mint julep for Dinah Shore);
For Winston we'll cheer till our throats are harsh,
And for his photographer, Yousuf Karsh.

A final shout from the Angels Herald
For Graham Towers and Barry Fitzgerald,
For Sidney Smith and Sylvanus Apps,
The Dionne quints and the displaced Japs,—
For everyone, everyone everywhere,
A Merry Christmas and Glad New Year!

The Vichy French

TOO many different subjects have been mixed up together in the discussion about the propriety of appointing a certain ex-citizen of France to the position of head of a large Roman Catholic hospital in the province of Quebec.

If he has a right to be in Canada he has a right to whatever employment he can get, and if the hospital authorities and the Medical Association of Quebec regard him as the best qualified person to be the head of an important hospital (which we think he possibly is) he is entitled to be the head of that hospital. The fact that another candidate for the position was a man who served in the Canadian forces should not in our opinion enter into the question unless the two men were of exactly equal qualifications or the Canadian were the better. We do not at all like the idea of the top positions in hospitals being regarded as a species of reward for military service.

All this however is on the assumption that the person in question is properly entitled to admission to Canada; and on that question it seems to us to be a little late to debate. He has been admitted to Canada by an express if somewhat secretive order of the Dominion Government, and his legal status could be changed only by a countermanding order. He appears to have been a supporter of the Vichy régime, but we do not understand that he is a fugitive from charges of collaboration or that the French Government has made any request for his return. There must be a good many people in France who more or less tolerated or even supported the Vichy régime, and to say that none of them are to be allowed into Canada even though they are being left undisturbed (though perhaps not wholly comfortable) in France seems like a large order.

The uproar about this case, however, has had one excellent effect; it has induced the government to authorize the admission to Canada of four Jewish Displaced Persons whose only offence was that they entered the country illegally and had not sufficient influence at that time to get themselves regularized by order-in-council.

Mercer Foundation

IT MIGHT be argued that the real founders of the latest endowment for the advancement of higher learning at Toronto University, the Mercer Scholarship in Near Oriental Research, were certain scribes who wrote, on admirably imperishable material, the business correspondence of Ikhnaton, the famous and highly intellectual "heretic Pharaoh" who moved the capital of Egypt from Thebes to Tell el-Amarna shortly before Joshua fought the battle of Jericho. However, if Ikhnaton's more orthodox successor had not moved the capital back to Thebes the letters would doubtless have been destroyed; and if they had not been discovered in 1887 they would not have been translated by a great Oriental scholar, Dr. S. A. B. Mercer (who has received no financial reward for his labor), and if he had not translated them the three equally disinterested trustees of the Mercer Scholarship, Messrs. A. K. and F. G. Venables and G. T. Pepall, would never have made themselves responsible for the publication of them in two fat volumes, and the sale of those volumes would never have provided any scholarship funds. So there are quite a few people involved in the process.

The scholarship is incidentally likely to improve the supply of qualified Near Oriental experts for the Department of External Affairs, which has hailed its establishment with enthusiasm. A few years from now a Canadian diplomat trained by a Mercer scholarship may find himself walking over the graves of the scribes who started the fund for his education, and who little suspected even the existence of the continent from which he will have come. We hope he will offer up a little prayer of thanksgiving, in Amharic or Ethiopic, to the God whose purposes are served in such mysterious ways.

Civil Liberties Must Be Protected By Vigilance Of Every Citizen

By IRVING HIMEL

In today's world, hard-won civil liberties can be very easily placed in jeopardy. A Canadian solicitor here presents examples of how human rights and fundamental freedoms can be reduced to a minimum. In totalitarian and Communist countries such conditions have already stifled the civil rights of the individual. Mr. Himel suggests that the need for greater protection of civil liberties can be met, in part, by adding a Bill of Rights to the Constitution of Canada.

THE murder inquest on Kitchener's Emma Pohl is over, but that should make us turn with even greater attention to the story of civil liberties in the case of William Stuart of Galt, at one time suspected by the police of having something to do with her death.

It will be remembered that Mr. Stuart was arrested on October 1 on a charge of public mischief. For more than four weeks he was held without bail; during three of those weeks he was without benefit of legal counsel. On one occasion during that period he was subjected to about seventeen hours of uninterrupted questioning by the police. Then, when bail was set, the magistrate fixed it at $20,000 property or $10,000 cash, "a preposterous sum," said a Toronto *Globe and Mail* editorial, for an offence which is recognized in law as a misdemeanor and for which bail is usually granted at considerably less than $500. Eventually a retreat was made and six weeks after his arrest Stuart was allowed his freedom on $4,000 bail. Climaxing the proceedings was the finding of the coroner's jury which absolved him as a suspect in the death of Mrs. Pohl.

It is to be regretted that the Attorney-General of Ontario, as guardian of the rights of the citizen, as well as public order, did not see fit to intervene in this case at the outset, to call a halt to proceedings which were clearly contrary to established standards of Canadian law and justice. However, it should serve to drive home to the public a point that was made by the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons on human rights and fundamental freedoms in its report of June 25, 1948: "respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms depends in the last analysis upon the convictions, character and spirit of the people."

That Canadians too often take their civil rights for granted is perhaps best illustrated by a number of other examples.

Possibly, the most important one is the War Measures Act. Under that Act the Governor-in-Council, *i.e.*, the Cabinet, is empowered following the proclamation of the existence of real or apprehended war, invasion or insurrection, "to do and authorize such acts and things, and make from time to time such orders and regulations . . . as it deems necessary or advisable for the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada". In effect, such a proclamation transfers a great part of the power to legislate from Parliament to the Executive.

The most common defence of its provisions is that the Act is needed in time of great national emergency such as war. It is difficult to see, however, how this argument can prevail in the face of the highly efficient and effective war effort of the United States without such an act and with adequate guarantees for the civil rights of its citizens. Certainly there is much to be said for the recommendation made by Conservative John G. Diefenbaker, M.P., in the House of Commons on May 16, 1947, that "the advisability of the repeal of the War Measures Act which has been on the statute books since 1914 should be considered. That Act," he said, "standing as it does, constitutes an invitation to any government in the future under the emergency theory to declare an emergency to the detriment of the rights of our people".

Unwarranted

As an example of how the unchecked authority of a Minister of the Crown can produce results most Canadians would not agree with, there is the case of Paul Belleau of Quebec. The facts taken from the court record are these:

During the war of 1914-1918 Paul Belleau enlisted as a volunteer in the Canadian Army. He went overseas and in 1916 was sent back to Canada as a 100 per cent casualty from tuberculosis. He was hospitalized for a time. Both in and out of hospital his physicians prescribed morphine on account of his physical condition. From 1929 to 1935 he was given a permit by the Narcotic Branch of the Department of Pensions and National Health to purchase morphine up to an amount of 29 to 30 grains per day. Eventually he was able to arrest his tuberculosis, re-establish himself in civil life, support himself and his wife and reduce the amount of morphine to 10 grains.

Against Medical Advice

In 1939 the Chief of the Narcotic Branch, Colonel C. H. Sharman, against the advice of Belleau's physician, required that Belleau be hospitalized and submit to treatment leading to complete cessation of the use of any morphine by him. At the request of the Minister of Justice, Belleau was examined by two prominent physicians of the city of Quebec who reported to the Minister that it would be inadvisable to change the treatment and morphine dosage being prescribed for him by his physician.

Their findings were not accepted by Colonel Sharman with the result that the Hon. Ian Mackenzie, the then Minister of Pensions and National Health, named the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Montreal to appoint a board of three physicians to examine Belleau and decide what treatment should be prescribed for him. The board, made up of three eminent Montreal doctors, reported that they could not advise a complete discontinuance; they thought that the daily dose he was receiving of ten grains per day could be slowly reduced to a dose difficult to foresee precisely. The reasons for their advice were that while he did not have any active tuberculosis, he had been taking morphine for twenty-seven years and that his habit was now very old; that he had vainly submitted to cures; that formerly his dose had been enormous (as much as 30 grains per day); but that with the aid of his physicians he had succeeded in reducing his dose to ten grains per day, which was compatible with his daily work which he was satisfactorily accomplishing; and to cut off his morphine would have the effect of rendering hospitalization obligatory for an indefinite period; that, moreover, he would lose his living and he was not of an age when he could easily find a new position; also that he might become mentally and physically unbalanced and a charge upon society; as to the recurrence of his tuberculosis it was impossible to foresee what would happen.

In spite of this report, the Chief of the Narcotic Branch ordered his physician to cease prescribing morphine for him and required Belleau

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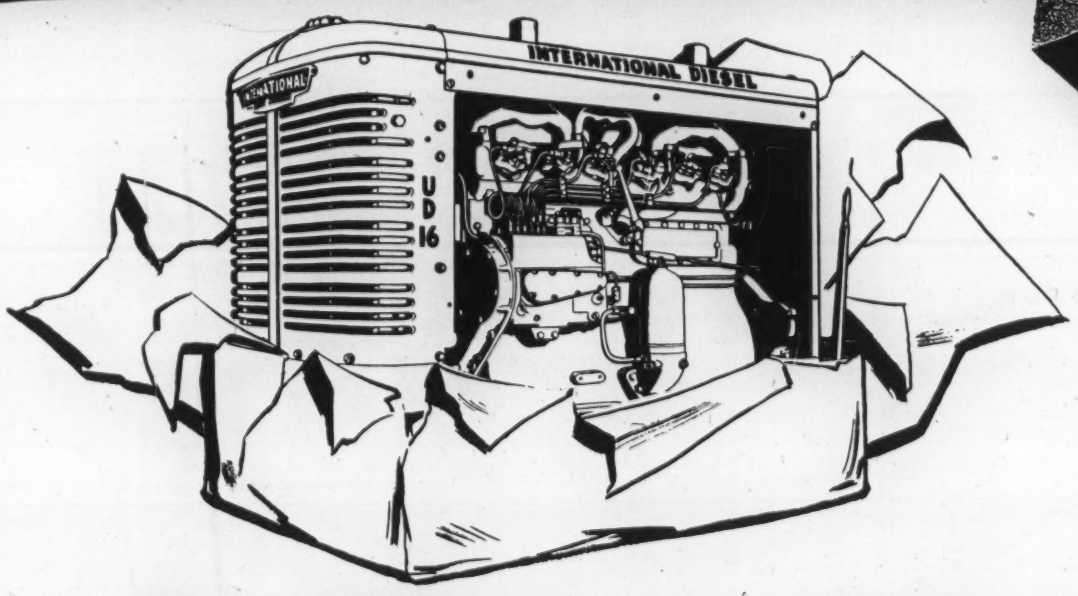

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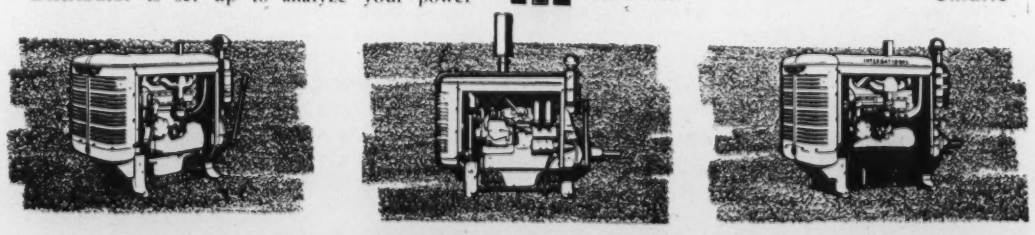

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to be hospitalized and thereafter cancelled his permit to purchase morphine and took steps to see that he could not obtain morphine from any other doctor in the city of Quebec. As a result Belleau became a hospital inmate where the dosages of morphine were gradually reduced to one-third of a grain per day. While in the hospital he lost forty pounds in weight. His appetite and capacity to sleep were impaired and his tuberculosis started to become active once more. From June 1943 until April 1948 he was in and out of several hospitals. Each time he left it was because the Chief of the Narcotic Branch would not permit his attending physicians to give him the amount of morphine they considered he required. Belleau lost his position, used up his savings, lost his health and became a public charge.

Court's Findings

The case came before Mr. Justice Angers of the Exchequer Court of Canada who had this to say regarding it: "After listening very attentively to the argument of counsel, it seemed to me inconceivable that a Minister could take the place of a physician and prescribe the treatment to be given to the latter's patients and the drugs which they ought to receive. It is difficult to believe that Parliament in enacting the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, 1929 intended to vest the Minister entrusted with its administration with such wide and exorbitant powers . . . Anyhow after having examined the law and reviewed the precedents I have no other alternative but to accept, reluctantly I must say, the doctrine expounded on behalf of the Minister and the Chief of the Narcotic Branch. The Court has no power under the law to prevent a Minister from transgressing his administrative function and entering into the judicial field. There are, in my judgment, far too many encroachments by Ministers, Deputy Ministers and functionaries in the judicial as well as the legislative field; if they are not curtailed, the country may in a not too remote future be ruled by a dictatorial government."

A vital part of our civil liberties are the so called "legal rights," in which are included the right of habeas corpus and reasonable bail, free trial without unwarranted delay, the right to be represented by counsel, freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention, freedom from unreasonable interference with privacy, family or home. While space does not permit full documentation of the violations, the following cases indicate that the legal rights of Canadians are not always observed.

Recently a case arose in Toronto, where, to quote an editorial in a leading Toronto newspaper, "police officers in plain clothes battered down the doors of two apartments to capture and manhandle a law-abiding citizen who was escaping with his wife from what he thought was a gang of housebreakers. The officers entered the law-abiding citizen's apartment without a search warrant, browbeat him with rude questions and harsh threats against him of possessing an accomplice who had managed to escape and proceeded to search the apartment. This is a violation," the editorial goes on to say, "of the citizen's most sacred right—the privacy of his home."

British Columbia Case

In the field of minority rights we are frequently reminded of the need for considerable improvement by occurrences such as the following. In British Columbia a short while ago a Canadian of Japanese ancestry was jailed because he decided to return to his birthplace without first obtaining a police permit. To those who will be tempted to doubt the truth of this story, it might be well to recall that at the present time there exists in Canada an order-in-council passed by the Dominion government on April 14, 1947, which makes it an offence for any one of Japanese origin to enter the province of British Columbia or live there without first obtaining a permit.

Then there is the Ontario case of Mrs. Marie Johnson, 31, of the Cape Croker Indian Reserve, who according to her physician Dr. F. M. Williamson of Wiarton, Ont., was refused admission to Saugeen Memorial Hospital for an X-ray and treatment for back injuries because of her race.

That our freedom of speech and expression is not as free as we may think is to be gathered from this Canadian Press item of October 15, 1948: "Premier Duplessis said today that films issued by the National Film Board of Canada were 'impregnated, if not saturated, with communistic propaganda.' Reviewing the work of the Quebec Censorship Bureau the Quebec Premier said the bureau undertook censorship of National Film Board productions to guard the rights of Quebec province 'in this domain as in others.' His government's decision to censor Film Board pictures prevented the showing of federal films with communistic tendencies."

Again, from another press item released by the British United Press on March 22, 1947, we are told, the film "Man — One Family," dealing with racial intolerance, a product of the British Information Service, was banned by the Alberta Department of Education from showing in the province's public schools because, according to government officials, it "did not fit into the curriculum." It was also charged that the Alberta government had issued a verbal banning of two other films, "Every Man's World" and "Don't Be a Sucker," exhibited by the National Film Board.

As an example of a legislative form of interference with "the right" of freedom of association, there is the amendment put through every year by the Prince Edward Island Legislative Assembly to the provincial Trade Union Act. Under it trade unions are required to be licensed and it is a punishable offence to act for and represent oneself to be a member of an unlicensed union. The right to give or revoke a licence is vested in the sole discretion of the Provincial Secretary. No union is entitled to a licence if it has members outside the province or if their decisions or deliberations are directed by any person outside their membership. In short, it attempts to take away from the citizens of Prince Edward Island the right to organize lawful trade unions affiliated with such bodies as the Trade and Labor Congress of Canada or the Canadian Congress of Labor.

It is difficult, after examining these cases and many others of recent origin that could be mentioned if space permitted, not to conclude that our civil liberties rest on a precarious foundation; that they can be taken away from us with comparative ease by legislative action on the principle of the supremacy of parliament, or with less ease by administrative action. The need, therefore, exists to devise ways and means to provide greater protection for the civil rights of the individual. That need can be met, in part, by adding a Bill of Rights to the Constitution of Canada, which would define in the main, the human rights and fundamental freedoms that every person in Canada was entitled to and would reduce to a minimum the ability of legislatures to take them away.

As Thomas Jefferson once said, "I have a right to nothing, which another has a right to take away. A bill of rights is what the people are entitled to against every government on earth general or particular; and what no just government should refuse or rest on inference."

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WASHINGTON LETTER

Christmas Buyers Show Caution, Hope For Corrective Truman Plan

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

POSTWAR inflation was still very much of a reality as Mr. and Mrs. America went about their Christmas shopping this year. They found prices still high, although slightly reduced in some lines. They found merchandise to be plentiful, and where they could afford to pay for it, of good quality.

Where the shopping list included a big gift for the whole family, such as a new automobile, a washing machine, an electric ironer or a television set, some people had a new motive for buying. Often they were impelled by the belief that they "had better buy now because we may not be able to get it later."

This uncertainty about the future seems to be twofold. The foreign situation is none too encouraging. Continuing tremendous foreign aid commitments in Europe, and the possibility of another world war—all spelled one thing: HIGHER PRICES.

At home, President Truman is committed to a tremendous program of social legislation. He still wants to extend social security, expand reclamation of natural resources, develop the St. Lawrence seaway, and to put into effect a host of other projects for the benefit of the American people. Despite the Administration's expressed determination to cut government costs, to hold defence expenditures to $15 billion, to keep foreign aid within reasonable limits, Mr. Average Citizen is fearful that the future inevitably will bring increased government costs, possibly more and bigger inflation spirals, and be an added drain on his own pocketbook.

The Administration is fully aware that continued high prices are basically the most important overall problem. Inflation will influence to a great extent the actions of the 81st Congress. It may produce a demand for economy that will hinder enactment of the Truman program. It can be harmful to the defence program, to implementation of the North Atlantic Pact, which was under discussion between the U.S., Canada and other participating countries here last week.

A partial answer to the inflation problem revolves about the question of whether or not there should be price and material controls. President Truman has asked for standby price control and allocation authorities. He has assigned his Economic Advisers to study the subject minutely and to find the solution. American business, which was so eager to have price controls removed after World War II fighting stopped, will be squarely on the spot in the event that inflation goes sky high. Business leaders are aware of that, and they are devoting their best minds to the problem, as indicated in volunteer efforts of the Committee for Economic Development.

The battle between believers in all-out "private enterprise" and those who think controls, or at least standby controls, are necessary, is now shaping up. No one, it appears, wants price control back. President Truman is opposed to it but the rise in prices since controls went off has had its own moral.

Shortages and Bottlenecks

Business advocates who argued that unfettered production would expand production and meet all consumers' needs have not had their predictions realized, up to this time at least.

The rapid jettisoning of controls failed to bring back "normal" trade because of raw material shortages, production bottlenecks, and for other reasons. National inventories reveal that there are still critical items, necessary for the manufacture of many every-day commodities that are in desperately short supply. Controls are necessary, it is argued, to conserve these materials. This is a fact on which many authorities are agreed, despite the "softer" market for consumer goods, and the indications that the long pent-up demand for war-limited consumption appears to be dying out.

Since all controls were dropped—excepting rent control—industry has endeavored to apply volunteer regulations of supplies. These efforts have been laudable, but they have not been successful. They produced a grey market in steel. Industry has shown, however, that it can improve its volunteer control efforts. Since the election, it is reported there are signs of greater willingness of steel companies to cooperate. Despite this, many small industries suffer under volunteer allocations, no matter how equitable.

Commerce Secretary Sawyers, who, incidentally, is a strong champion of Business, admits that "we cannot in fairness expect people to cooperate voluntarily . . . while their competitors profit at their expense by refusing to cooperate."

In addition, lack of control of basic materials also results in hoarding and accumulation of stocks in anticipation of price rises. The hearings of the Senate Small Business Committee produced ample evidence of this and of small businesses "being forced to the wall, exhausting liquid resources, closing plants . . . all for the lack of steel" and other scarce materials. In such a dog-eat-dog struggle for supplies, the big company obviously has a tremendous advantage over the smaller concern.

Controls Warranted

Basic objections to volunteer allocations prompted the Administration to ask for mandatory control powers from the last Congress, which were not granted. The current situation seems to warrant some form of controls even more than ever, because of the foreign aid, defence stockpiling, and military programs, and existing shortages of steel, copper and other light metals.

There appears to be no sign of early improvement. If Congress puts through the Truman social welfare legislation, public housing, more public power, the pinch is liable to be tighter.

Researchers of the C.E.D. believe that American business and the U.S. government can jointly ease the pains of boom or bust and even soften the less extreme booms or slumps. They suggest that far-sighted government policies on taxation, borrowing, lending and banking will "help to prevent a climb to a peak of inflation or descent to a pit of depression."

The C.E.D., in a 56-page report, dealt only with the monetary and fiscal fields, but it believes that economic stability can be assured in other fields. It mentions the handling of wage-price policy, of farm price supports, development of foreign trade, and through greater restraints on private business in good and bad times. The report advocates, in cautious terms, the unpegging of long-term government bonds, a step which has been urged recently by leading banks and insurance companies. The government has been reluctant to do so, aware of the bond market slump that followed World War I.

The C.E.D. expressed confidence of the business world in the ability of government to reduce the impact of another depression. The postwar Federal budget, it was contended, can become "an instrument of unprecedented power for good or ill," as it covers about 20 per cent of the national income. In addition, the C.E.D. believes, the American money and banking systems, and the private financial structure, have been strengthened in recent years to withstand depressions. It points out, also, that there is "a national determination to moderate fluctuations" which did not exist prior to 1929.

Because of the direct relationship of the nation's financial position to his own pocketbook, the humble American citizen has a big stake in the forthcoming proposals of the Truman economic program. He is hopeful that the Truman plan will end the baf-

(*Continued on Page* 40)

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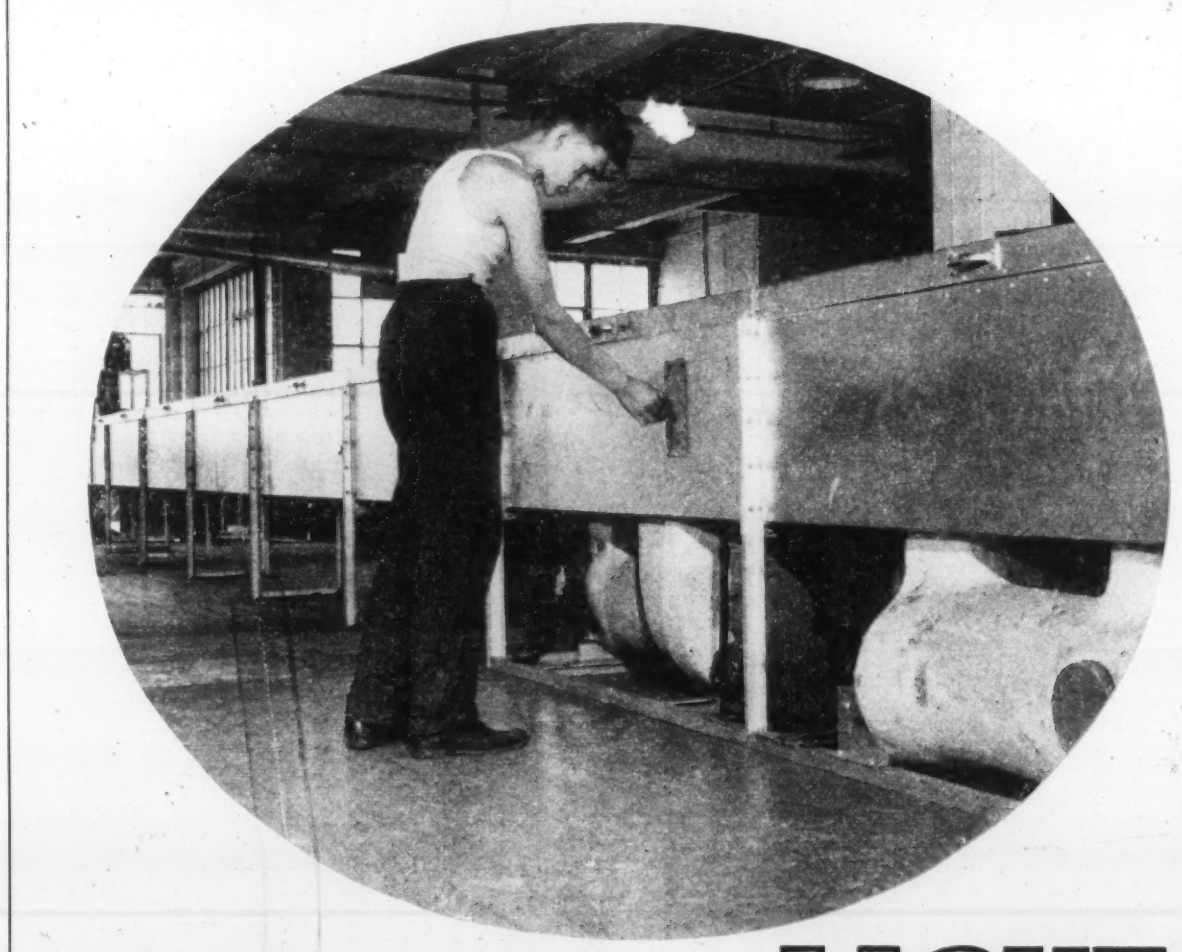

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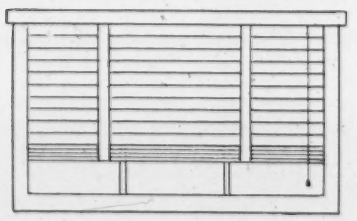

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

Story Of How The C.P. Built Up A National Press For Canada

By B. K. SANDWELL

IN THE complex process of the building of a nation, at any rate if it is to be a democratic nation, there is no part more important than the building of a national press. Fundamentally the individual daily newspaper is a local and not a national entity; it has to be because of the nature of its constituency, which cannot extend beyond the limits established by a few hours of delivery time, and which is largely interested in the local affairs within those limits and uninterested in local affairs outside of them. But the aggregate of all the daily newspapers of a nation can be made into a national press by collaboration; and that collaboration will be mainly for the purpose of providing news of a national and non-local character.

The history of the bringing together of the daily newspapers of a nation for this purpose is actually of much greater public interest than the history of the growth of any single newspaper—due exception made for the case of the newspaper which is itself a national institution, like the London *Times*, and Canada possesses no such newspaper. It is therefore of the first importance that the history of this process should be written by an able pen.

"The Story of the Canadian Press" by M. E. Nichols (Ryerson, $5) is a perfect example of the way in which this sort of history should be written. It is amazingly frank, revealing innumerable details of the squabbles between personalities and the more serious cleavages between sections which have from time to time marked the progress of Canadian newspapers towards essential unity of action. It is completely documented, with ample quotations from the minutes of meetings and the correspondence of editors. It is written with a perfect understanding of what was going on. And it is written in a very lively and lucid style. Readers who are interested in the general history of Canada but not in journalistic history in particular should not rashly conclude that this work is outside of their range; there is hardly an event in it which is not symptomatic of some significant condition in Canada itself. The making of the Canadian Press is a very close parallel to the making of Canada.

Difficulty and Incentive

Geography was the great difficulty and the great incentive. The geographical difficulty was mainly in the West with its thinly populated spaces; the response to the challenge began in the West, with the formation of the Western Associated Press in 1907. Incredible as it may seem, the telegraphic news used by Canadian dailies at that time came almost wholly from the Canadian Pacific Railway, whose telegraph system had distribution rights for Canada over the news supplied by the great American cooperative, the Associated Press, and added the output of its own newsgatherers in Canadian centres. In the course of a dispute about the rates to be charged for this service, the Nelson, B.C., *News* published some frank editorial comment on the quality of the news supplied, and in due course received a wire from the Superintendent of C.P. Telegraphs in Vancouver: "As nothing seems to please you the Associated Press service will be discontinued after September 31."

The idea that a newspaper could be arbitrarily cut off from the only available supply of telegraphic news at the whim of a railway company naturally excited a good deal of indignation. SATURDAY NIGHT expressed the general reaction in an article which Mr. Nichols reprints: "The C.P.R. is unable to get over the idea that it is the parent of the West . . . It is difficult, if not impossible, for a high-up railway official to understand the spirit that beats eternal in the editorial bosom. It may be that an editor had little money when he began and will have little when he ends. He may not be much of a man to look at from the bevelled windows of an official private car, as he stands on the platform trying to collect a year's subscription from a Siwash or a half-breed. . . . But whatever he was or is, he will be a poor tool if he fails to voice in print complaints people are making against late trains, high freight rates, car famine, or a shortage of coal . . . . The C.P.R. is playing a losing game in attempting to retain control over the news and views of the press of Western Canada." By 1910 telegraph services had come under the regulatory powers of the Railway Commission, and in June of that year the C.P.R. surrendered its A.P. agency and began to withdraw from the newsgathering field.

But the Canadian dailies as a group were very far from being ready to accept the responsibilities of a mutual newsgathering and distributing organization in a truly national and cooperative spirit. Mr. Nichols' account of the sectional mistrust and bickering that attended the next few years of what was then the Canadian Press Limited is entertaining reading at this distance of time but the participants must have been saddened and discouraged on many occasions. It was usually West vs. East. "Each side did suspect the other of possible employment of practices permissible in an honest poker game. The West had in Eddie Macklin a master poker-player. The East had its protagonist in Joe Atkinson, whose inexperience in the noble game found ample compensation in his intuitive understanding of it." (Mr. Nichols' book is full of shrewd personal comments of that kind.)

A Complaint

By 1917 the Canadian Press, many of whose members were suffering severely from wartime dislocations, had sought and received some aid from the Dominion government (a condition which did not last long), and an Ontario group headed by the Toronto *Star* and *Telegram* was beginning to complain that the West was being unduly favored as against the East. The answer was that special treatment of the West was necessary from the national standpoint. John Nelson, then of Vancouver, pointed out that "the assimilation of the large foreign-born population was much more the business of the Canadian Press than haggling over a few dollars and cents one way or the other."

The "rebels" apparently thought that they had a chance to break up the C.P. and get hold of the A.P. service for an organization of their own, but if so they were disappointed. The strange cooperation of the *Star* and the *Telegram* revived for a moment in 1921, when the C.P. made application for the title "Canadian Associated Press", a name which had been used by John Ross Robertson many years earlier for a cable service which had later been turned over to C.P. It was then found that as soon as the older "Canadian Associated Press" charter was surrendered a new one had been taken out in the same name by Irving Robertson and J. E. Atkinson. Stewart Lyon of the *Globe* subsequently wrote that he and C. F. Crandall, the other two active shareholders of the older "C.A.P.", had voted for surrender of the charter in the full belief that "no obstacles would be placed in the way of Canadian Press Limited in securing use of the name 'Canadian Associated Press'," and that they would not have consented to the surrender on any other terms. This explains why the obviously proper title for the great mutual organization is not available.

The book is notable for many masterly pen portraits of the active journalists who had something to do with the growth of the C.P. Perhaps none is more enlightening than that on George McCullagh, who in 1944, when the C.P. board had spent a long time trying to effect a compromise between C. B. Delbridge, applicant for a franchise for the Vancouver *News-Herald*, and Donald Cromie, publisher of the Vancouver *Sun*, said: "Let me take those two fellows outside and I may be able to reason with them." He brought them back in complete agreement, and the *News-Herald* was admitted to membership without opposition.

There is even a good index.

• •

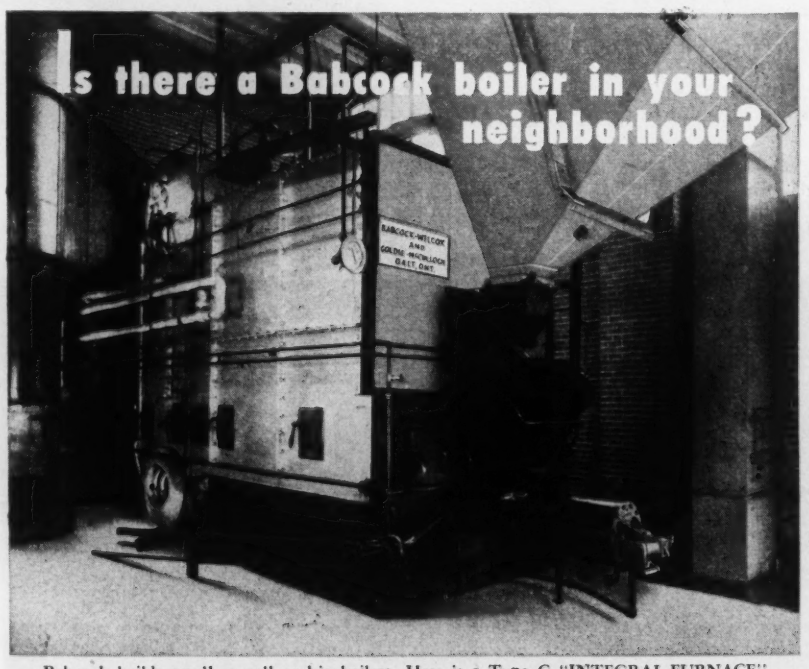
THE FURNACE

I FEED him, I stoke him.
I shake him, I choke him,
That charlatan, cheater,
Supposed-to-be-heater,
That Simon Legree in the cellar.

I flatter and fight him,
I light and relight him,
That villain, that viper,
That anthracite-swiper,
That Simon Legree in the cellar.

Robot of evil!
O thing medieval!
Oh, who can defend him,
That *monstrum horrendum*,
That Simon Legree in the cellar?

J. E. P.



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—Photo by John Steele

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LIGHTER SIDE

Flight From Football

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

I DON'T remember when my flight from football began. At first I imagine it wasn't so much a flight as a stealthy and deprecating withdrawal, a matter of having a cold in the head or an essay to write or a visiting aunt to entertain and now—Oh, darn it!—I wouldn't be able to get to the game. I didn't revolt. I merely ducked, while outwardly accepting the lay encyclical issued to the youth of my period. Obedience was good, deep breathing and slow mastication were good, *esprit de corps* and loyalty to Alma Mater were good. Above all, football was good.

There were years when I was even able to persuade myself that I liked football. There were the happy crowds, the brisk autumn air, the jolly insults exchanged, the great moments when the crowd in the stadium rose to a single roar. Actually it took several seasons of patient attendance at the autumn games to make me realize I simply didn't like any part of football. The winey autumnal air turned too soon to a mortuary chill creeping upward from the concrete slab beneath me. When I rose and stamped my feet and waved my arms, it was largely to restore my circulation. When I yelled with the crowd I felt nothing but a sense of pure theatricality. I didn't actually care which side won.

Heaven knows I took no pride in this peculiar attitude, and can't congratulate myself on it even now. I longed to ~~love~~ football, but it was like trying to create for oneself a mystical experience by listening carefully to a detailed description of a mystical experience enjoyed by someone else. The rapture and the transport simply weren't there. In the end I realized that what was wrong with me was a congenital deficiency. I was football dumb, as people are sometimes color blind or tone deaf.

Fortunately I was able to keep my state of invincible ignorance to myself. I even went to a football game with a sporting editor and while he explained the finer points I listened with the wide-eyed attentiveness which disguises inattention and kept my mouth shut, except when I opened it to yell on cue. I was able to adapt myself on these occasions, just as someone in a strange church is able to follow the ritual of service, disguising sharp observation behind an air of pious observance.

Up to a point I could fool other people, but I couldn't fool myself. In the end I came to recognize that I didn't know a thing about football but I knew what I liked. On a brisk fall Saturday when the crowds poured into the stadium, steamer rugs over their arms and flasks of whiskey nestling in their hip pockets to hoard up body-heat against the afternoon, I liked to stay at home beside a comfortable radiator and read a book.

As it turned out, however, it was childish miscalculation on my part to imagine I could escape from football merely by staying away from football games. What I should have done was to hire a private football coach, fortify myself with benzedrene and black coffee, learn the game for good and all, and *then* stay away.

For in the football season when football is usually imminent and always transcendent, there isn't any way of eluding it. Even when you make a routine escape into the movies there are still the newsreels, which open with floods in Tampa, close with a beautiful girl in a mink bathing suit, and fill in the interval solidly with football.

I HAVE been told that football is far more open and exciting than it was in the days when I attended football games. Why is it then, that these newsreel football games look exactly like all the football games I ever remember, just as all football games look like each other? There is the opening shot, with the familiar row of raised undifferentiated derrières and everyone tensed for action, the scrambling and unscrambling, the ball that seems about to travel, the tangling, the sharp frustrating whistle and the beginning all over again . . . Well, I know that football doesn't look like that to anyone else—it *can't*—so I gaze and gaze, held by that one thin thread of interest that has persisted through all the years—the fascination of trying to discover what it is that makes football interesting to everybody else on earth but me.

The worst hazard of the football season, however, is parlor football.

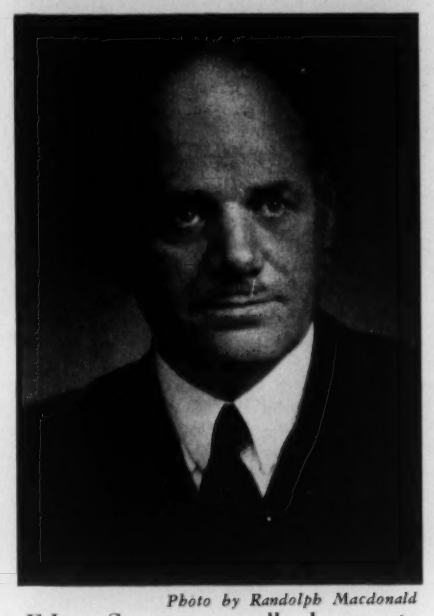

Photo by Randolph Macdonald

Edgar Stone, nationally known in radio and theatre circles, who has been appointed Drama Adviser to Community Programs Branch of the Ontario Department of Education.

Parlor football, which is just the evening postmortem that follows on any big game, can take place in anyone's living room. It begins with a huddle and once started it sounds exactly the same as outdoor football looks. That is there is enormous excitement in a situation that remains practically static. In parlor football the idea is to describe the afternoon game or some particular play, at the top of your voice. If anyone else can shout you down he gets the ball and hangs on to it till he in turn is shouted down. According to the rules, a player can make any number of points but these won't count in the final decision because there never is any final decision and nobody listens anyway. The game usually spills over onto the front walk about three or four a.m. for the last minute of play. You are then free to go home, give yourself a brisk rubdown with arnica and go to bed with a good barbiturate nightcap.

Parlor football has some undeniable advantages over outdoor football. The seats are warm, for one thing, and the drinks are cold. Then if you have had the forethought to bring along a deck of cards you can go behind the piano and play Seven Up, which you certainly couldn't do in a stadium with the wind whistling round all the corners and strangers falling into your lap. Another advantage is that you can be guilty of conversational fumbles (like, "Who are the Stampeders anyway?") or outrageous offsides (*e.g.*, "Listen, on a good day the Parkdale Ladies' Softball League could lick the pants off the Stampeders") without being yanked out of the game and shut up in the master bedroom for the rest of the evening. Nobody listens, there isn't any referee and so long as you keep on talking about football there aren't any penalties.

Any other conversational topic is automatically recognized as a "dead ball" during parlor football, and nobody will touch it. Take the Carleton election for instance. Is it a fight over Hydro, Communism or cocktail bars? Or is it, as Mr. Drew seemed to suggest in one of his more unfortunate moments, a male beauty contest with Mr. Drew way out in front? Ordinarily this is the sort of topic you can toss into any group with the certainty of starting a wild conversational scrimmage. During parlor football, however, even George Drew is a dead ball. I know because I've tried it, producing nothing more than the involuntary congealment which I recognize as the replica of my own expression when anyone mentions football.

Ah well, the football season is over for 1948. Maybe if I start in right away I can catch up on the slack of the years and be ready for the fall of 1949. I can see myself right now making a glorious end run and galloping right down the field with the conversation. Yah, Yah, Yah, stop her somebody she's got the ball . . . Let's see, January, February, March. Oh well, September 1949 is still a long way away.

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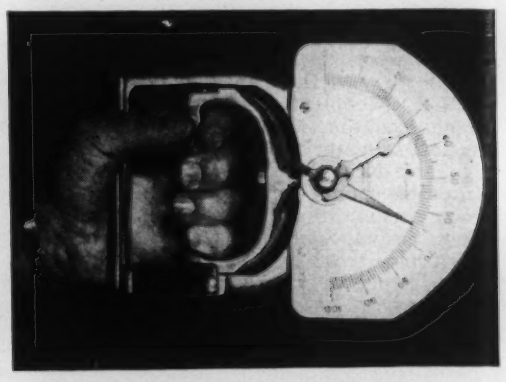

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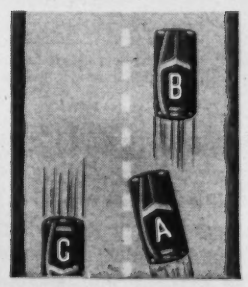
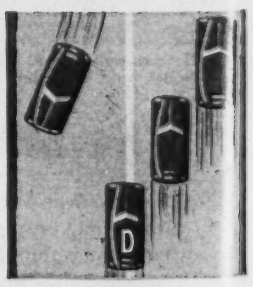
1. DOES THE SOLID WHITE LINE MEAN: Go slow? It's safe to cross? It's not safe to cross? Simply a division in the road?



2. Is it safe for driver of Car A to pass Car B if Car C is not closely followed?



3. Is driver of Car D to blame for causing all four cars to be in this difficulty?

(Answers Below)

ANSWERS: 1. It is NEVER safe or lawful to cross a solid white line. 2. Yes, the line is a broken one. 3. Yes. D should NOT be straddling the solid line.

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Short-Cuts Would Mean Bedlam In The Home Economics Class

"EDUCATION'S Missing Link" by May Richstone (S.N., Nov. 27), presents an amusing but highly distorted picture of Home Economics teaching which cannot go unchallenged. Education has been an easy whipping-boy for many failures and catastrophes of modern life, and we are now asked to accept the responsibility for some of the failures of marriage and family relationships.

Home Economics as taught in our schools today needs no defence for those who are aware of its widening scope and progressive outlook in meeting the needs of the modern girl. The problem of increasing the carry-over into personal and family life of Home Economics teaching is foremost in the minds of teachers and supervisors. The Research Committee of the Home Economics Section of the Ontario Educational Association has just published the results of a year's study of "The Place of Family Life in Home Economics Education". A questionnaire recently sent to over one hundred Home Economics graduates of a Toronto Vocational school revealed that thirty-eight per cent of them had married and were grateful and enthusiastic about their school training in Home Economics.

The soft and sickly menu suggested in your article as a typical result of Home Economics training would certainly be condemned by any Grade IX student as breaking all rules of good menu planning. Modern ideas of teacher-pupil planning used extensively in Home Economics today are supposed to result in a course of study to suit the needs and interests of the students.

Such intangibles as family relationships and personal adjustments cannot be taught out of a book. Co-operation with a group, taking responsibility, showing consideration for others, sharing generously, working for others, finishing a job on time are all essential to successful school work in Home Economics.

There may be some justification for the criticism of the laborious methods sometimes taught in Home Economics classes. But mothers do not understand that "short-cut" to an experienced cook spells "bedlam" to a class of giggling adolescent girls. When the students reach the short-cut stage, they learn modern streamlined methods which would be acceptable to the most experienced cook whose standards were equally high.

We are very much aware of how far we are from achieving what we would like to do in Home Economics teaching. We would like our classes to have more time for practice in school and at home. We are trying for a better reproduction of home surroundings in teaching centres. We agree that boys could profit by specially planned work in Home Economics, and this is included in patterns of teaching for the future. Home Economics is one of the most forward-looking departments in education, and we are confident that the training the girls receive is valuable. It would be truly regrettable if parents were given the impression that we are asking their daughters to digest a "sabre-toothed" curriculum.

Toronto, Ont. HELEN FINNEGAN,
Home Economics Department,
Northern Vocational School.

Blame the Kings

YOU, doubtless, share with me a feeling of disgust at the action of the kings of Egypt and Iran in divorcing their young and charming wives on account of the fact that their off-springs have, so far, been females. The gesture leaves the young women with a sense of defect or inferiority on their part which is entirely without justification for, as even the most elementary student of heredity knows, it is the cell of the male parent that determines the sex of the offspring.

The complaint, if any, should come from the wives, in that the male-producing gamets of their husbands have not shown sufficient vitality to establish a conjunction among the wifely gamets which are all of the same kind. I trust that the women of the world will raise a globe-encircling Haw-haw at the medieval panjandrums who are aping the late, but not at all lamented, Henry VIII.

Brandon, Man. S. J. S. PEIRCE, M.D.

Comment on Hydro

WHAT I find amusing is not Dr. Forsey's campaign over the fact that Hydro has been unable to fulfil its obligations with Mr. Drew in charge (S.N., Dec. 4), but that your usual so logical self could be so naive, as to expect that one so bitterly opposed to public ownership as Mr. Drew, would make an effort to make Hydro function, as it has done so efficiently in the past, controlled by ones who believe in public ownership. As well expect a Canadian Army commanded by Tim Buck to wage an effective campaign in a hypothetical war against the Soviet!

Oshawa, Ont. F. M. MCLELLAN

True Englishman

I WISH to protest most vehemently against the tone and contents of the letter signed "Recent Emigrant" (S.N., Oct. 23).

At the same time he ought to be reminded that the most common canons of breeding and good behavior might have protected his Canadian hosts who have good-humoredly allowed him to impose his illustrious presence upon them from his supercilious remarks.

The last paragraph of his letter is sheer rudeness and fortifies the idea that he is one of the naturalized type. I would let him know that to a true Englishman Canada is a land whence there came during two big wars hundreds of thousands of brave men, young, middle-aged and elderly, to risk their lives and careers most nobly in the struggle for decency and liberty; a land which has lent millions of dollars—not one of which has yet been repaid.

ARTHUR JONES

Epsom, Surrey, England.

Queues

HAVING been trained to endure in silence, I have hardly ever written to any journal but I cannot let pass without protest, the article entitled "Englishman Takes His Cue From His Beloved Queue," by Mr. Peter Inglis (S.N., Oct. 2). I am not English, and having been in one of the Services, I have spent very little time in queues.

Mr. Inglis's observation is original for the same reason that many of George Bernard Shaw's are, namely, that it bears little relation to the facts. It may be mildly amusing to stand in a queue occasionally, but to have to do it daily, for the barest necessities is not thus but otherwise.

"Britons, deep down within themselves, enjoy playing Shortage." "*Playing*," forsooth! "Britons, in fact, quite enjoy queues." Let Mr. Inglis tell this to the next ten queues he meets and take a poll, but don't blame me if the answer is usually a good old Anglo-Saxon monosyllable. It may be that after years of training in queues and elsewhere, the English are accepting with resignation a good deal of regimentation in other fields, but no one can tell me that they like it.

Sliena, Malta, G. C. P. W. BROCK

To Spur the Leaders

AFTER reading the editorial "Theatre and Pacifism" (S.N., Nov. 13), I feel that the play discussed, "Goodbye, My Fancy," has been misunderstood and misinterpreted. The play represented reality, life as we all must face it on leaving college. . . I do not think that it is wrong in any age, much less ours, to feel that war is a horror to be prevented if at all possible. Perhaps the best way to do this is to get the individuals in various countries to see clearly the horrors of war so that the leaders will be spurred on from the home folk to do more in their international negotiations. . .

Sarnia, Ont. JANE W. WILLIAMS

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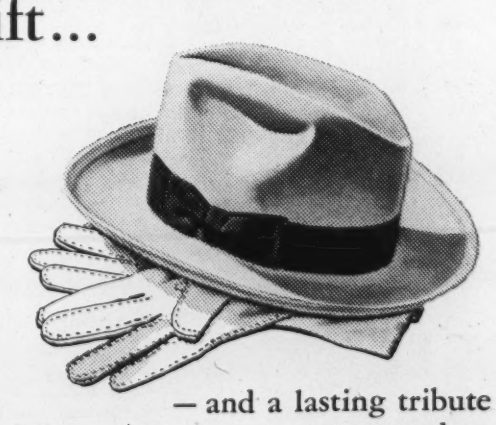

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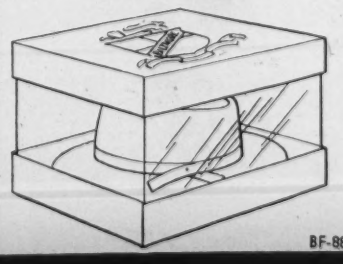

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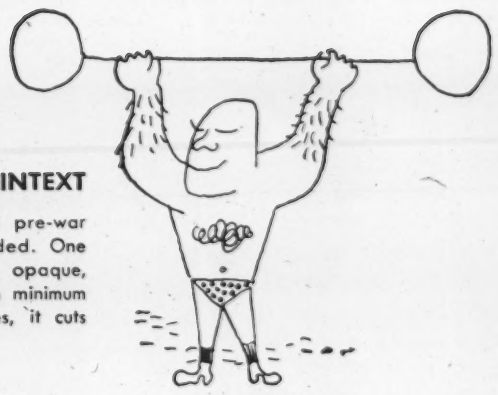

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Lambeth Conference And The Church Of S. India

By MOST REV. PHIL. CARRINGTON

This is the second of two articles on the Lambeth Conference by the Anglican Archbishop of Quebec, who was Chairman of one of its most important Committees, that on the Anglican Communion. In the first article (S. N., Dec. 4) Archbishop Carrington dealt with the nature of the Conference and its advisory relationship to the authorities of the various regional churches represented in it. In this he deals with the Committees of the Conference, and especially with the movement towards reunion with other churches now separate.

I AM not permitted to lift the iron curtain which veils the Lambeth debates, and this is well, because it was the confidential character of the Conference which made it possible for the family to indulge in conversation without restraint or reservation. I will only say that one day we listened to one hundred and sixty speeches; but this shows that speeches were, on the whole, plain and short. The whole Conference lasted between five and six weeks. It ended up with three hundred and twenty-six members.

We divided into four greater, and three lesser, Committees. The first was on the Doctrine of Man, and perforce took into account the determinism of the Marxian dialectic and the "pessimism" of Karl Barth; it tried to establish a Christian Humanism. The second was on the Church in the Modern World; it dealt with a number of the great political movements and problems of our time; its statement on Communism was particularly carefully thought out.

Scope Enormous

The third Committee was the Committee on the Unity of the Church and part of this Report concerns the new Church of South India, to which Canon Plumptre referred in his article in SATURDAY NIGHT. The scope of this Committee was enormous. It had to study proposals with regard to the ministry from the U.S., Canada, and Australia; conversations with the Church of Scotland and the Free Churches of England; and actual proposals for Reunion in Ceylon, North India, Iran, and Nigeria. In addition to this it had to consider relations with the Roman Catholic Church; the Eastern Orthodox Churches (Armenian, Assyrian, Syrian Orthodox, Coptic and Ethiopic, and Mar Thoma Syrian [in India]); the old Catholic Churches; the National Polish Church (U.S.); the Philippine Independent Church; the Scandinavian Churches; the Baltic Churches; the Spanish Reformed; the Lusitanian; and the Moravian.

In many cases great progress was reported. In some cases distinguished representatives came to bring us salutations. It would take too long to give names, but we may mention on one side the Scandinavian bishops from Finland, Sweden, Denmark, and Iceland; and on the other side the representatives of the Eastern Churches; last but not least in love the representatives of the Presbyterians and the English Free Churches.

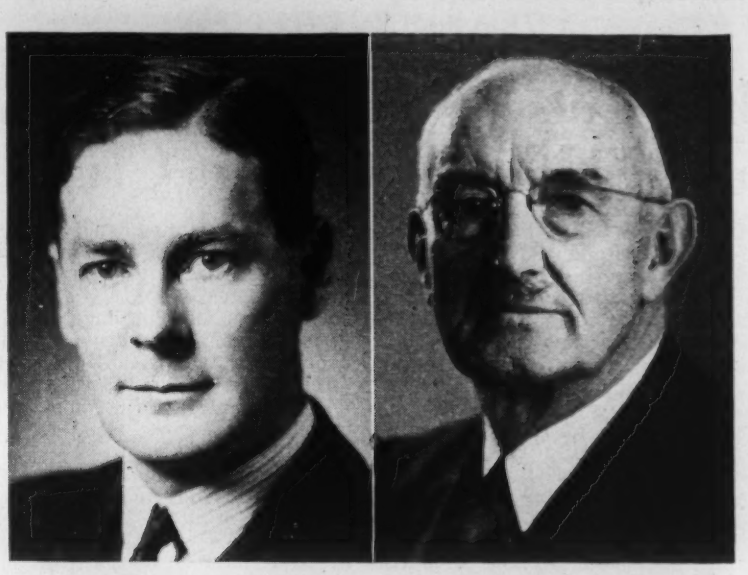
Special Developments

Consideration of the above paragraph indicates that the diplomacy of Reunion envisages something much more complex and gratifying than a merger between two neighboring churches; it envisages the gradual coming together of a universal Church, which is spiritually one, but, under the providence of God, has lost its corporate unity. This "coming together" is taking place in a remarkable fashion. One leaves the contemplation of the world-picture, thinking rather less about what we may do by some plan of our own in some corner of the scene, and rather more of what God is doing with His whole Church.

Among the special developments for which we gave thanks to God was the measure of unity locally achieved by the inauguration of the Church in South India (Resolution 52b). This was natural because the Lambeth Conferences of 1920 and 1930 did much to help to bring this Church into being. We have also (through the provincial authority of the Church of India, Burma, and Ceylon) officially agreed to the entry into this new Church of four of our own dioceses; this loss was of course a sacrifice on our part, but it was willingly made in the hope that the day would come when full communion would be established between the Church of South India and the Churches of the Anglican Communion, similar to the full communion which now exists between the Anglican Communion and the national Church of Sweden or the Independent Philippine Church.

Canon Plumptre regrets that the Bishops did not see their way to grant the status of a full intercommunion to the newly organized Church of South India. The Conference, as it happens, has no power to grant such a status. The power to do this resides in the local and regional churches. All the Conference can do is to advise. As is well-known, there is more than one view held on this point in the Anglican Communion, so that the position was a difficult one. On the question of reception to communion of South Indian Christians, the advice in Resolution 54 (a), (f), and (e) seems generous; but these clauses do not take the matter out of the hands of the local Church authorities. It is realized that difference of administration on this point may occur.

More difficult was the question of recognizing the South Indian bishops, priests and deacons. Here a novel procedure was adopted. The divergence of opinion was admitted to exist, and recorded in the Report. A majority of the Conference was in favor of full recognition now; a substantial minority thought that it was not yet possible to pass any definite judgement. What was to be the procedure? Was the opinion of the ma-



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Mr. A. F. Baillie, President of Penmans Limited, announces the retirement of C. B. Robinson, F.C.I. after thirty-eight years of service as Secretary-Treasurer of the Company, and the appointment of L. P. Roberton, C.A. to succeed him. Mr. Robinson remains on the Board of Directors.

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jority to go out as the policy of the Conference, and non-conforming local Churches automatically to lose their membership in the Communion? No such thought occurred to us. It was recognized that there would be differences on this subject in different parts of the world, but the *unanimous* hope was expressed that such differences might never be made the ground for condemning a sister Church within the Communion.

How different this is from the procedure of laying down policies which must be adhered to on pain of expulsion from the organization, which we find in various political or semi-political organizations! We were all agreed in a happy unity on the grounds of the great tradition which we had inherited from the past; we were divided on the way in which these principles should be applied to present developments; but we were not prepared to exclude one another from fellowship to gain our point.

There is also another important principle which comes to light; *what the Anglican Communion is aiming to do is to hold fast within a single fraternal tradition two or more schools of thought.* We ask for the sympathetic understanding of Christian people in other Communions on this point. It not only helps to explain our behavior on some matters which otherwise might not be easy to understand; it also leads to a consideration of the first magnitude; *If the Anglican Communion cannot succeed in holding together her schools of thought, what hope is there that a re-united Church of the future will be able to hold together her component parts?*

Exchange of Information

The fourth Committee was the Committee on the Anglican Communion, that is to say our internal problems. I have already alluded to some of its findings. It also threw out suggestions for building up a certain amount of organization within the Communion, with a view to exchange of information and discussion of problems between Lambeth Conferences.

The fifth Committee was divided into four; (A) on Marriage and Divorce, (B) on Baptism and Confirmation, (C) on a Proposed Chinese Canon, and (D) on the Administration of Holy Communion. It is with regard to (C) that a further regret is voiced by Canon Plumptre; he regards it as "most unfortunate" that the request for the Ordination of Women was refused. The matter hardly came before the Conference in this simple way. A proposal was made in the Diocese of South China that for an experimental period of twenty years, a deaconess might (subject to certain conditions) be ordained to the priesthood. The General Synod of the Chung Hua Sheng Kung Hui considered this proposal, and decided to refer to the Lambeth Conference the question "whether or not such liberty to experiment within the framework of the Anglican Communion would be in accordance with Anglican tradition and order." The Lambeth Conference answered perfectly truthfully that it was not. "Such an experiment", the Conference answered, "would be against that tradition and order and would gravely affect the internal and external relations of the Anglican Communion." (Note the use of the word "Anglican" by the Chinese, and by the whole Conference.)

Unconvinced

Conference re-affirmed previous declarations on the ministry of women, which had a bearing on this question, and stated that the time had not come for the further formal consideration of the question of ordination of women to the priesthood. The matter had indeed been brought before members of the Conference by unofficial groups within the Church, but except in South China we were not aware of any branch of our Church, or any diocese, which was giving consideration to it.

It is disappointing, of course, for those in China who would like this experiment to be made, and also for the individuals or groups of individuals elsewhere who would like to have or even to be woman-priests. The resolutions of Lambeth are in no sense hostile to them. They merely register the fact that the Anglican Communion as a whole is unconvinced; as St. Paul said when asked very much the same question: "We have no such custom, neither have the Churches of God."

We must not end on what may seem an ungracious note. Canon Plumptre has expressed his regret in connection with three of our Resolutions; he is an Anglican, and it is his privilege. There are one hundred and fifteen more Resolutions with which perhaps he feels more satisfied; but he does not mention these. If I were to make a list of Lambeth Resolutions which I regretted, there would be more than three of them; I disagree with several; I am a Bishop, and that is my privilege. There are also Resolutions of which he knows nothing, which were thrown out; I regret some of these. But those which stand, and are printed in the book, represent the general opinion of our Communion so far as it could be ascertained by democratic procedures at a largely-attended meeting of its responsible leaders. The tradition of the whole Communion became visible in their presence, audible in their speaking, and operative in their thinking; I became conscious that there was a general current of opinion which was Christian, realistic, broadminded, and well-informed; it was possessed of "sanctified commonsense," which is the religious phenomenon corresponding to "horse-sense" in the lay world. I came away very happy, but more tired than I had ever been in my life. I only hope that our work may be as helpful to others as it was educative to ourselves.

It was one of the miracles of organization which the Archbishop of Canterbury knows how to do, that our Report was on sale ten days after the final service of our Conference; but under modern conditions it could not quickly become generally available. It is available now, and therefore if SATURDAY NIGHT readers wish to read it, they can. It would be an even greater compliment than criticizing it.

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THE WORLD TODAY

Eisenhower's Story Will Remain One Of War's Chief Records

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

IF there be readers who feel that they wouldn't be much interested in going over the war again, even in a book by Eisenhower, they will soon lose that feeling once they pick up "Crusade in Europe" (Doubleday, $5.75). Those years, lived so intensely, come springing back to life again in these pages. One is caught up again in the great dangers and great deeds of our people. The cares of today, often petty or concerned with personal, materialistic pursuits, fall away.

Let it be said, right at the beginning, that any person following the history of our times will want to own this book. Military men should be cautioned not to expect in it a detailed military history of the many engagements of the war. It isn't that at all. It is Eisenhower's story of his role in the war. Since that was the role of Supreme Commander of the armies of the Western Allies invading Europe, it provides a chapter of the history of the war which could be written by no one else.

Slim Mention for Canada

If, as is reported, Eisenhower dictated this story in day-after-day sessions within the space of two months last spring, that would account for some lack of balance which doubtless would have been corrected if he had worked it over. Thus a Canadian reviewer cannot help but notice that Dieppe receives but four lines, merely mentioning that it happened. Canadian participation in Sicily receives two lines; the struggle up the toe of Italy to relieve General Mark Clark at Salerno two lines, and no commendation; and Ortona is not mentioned at all.

There is no comment on the Canadian landing on D-Day, no description of the battle for Caen, and one line for Falaise: "The Canadians threw in fierce and sustained attacks." Walcheren, however, gets a page and a half. The Hochwald and Reichwald are not mentioned. The crossing of the Rhine at Wesel gets one line.

Generals McNaughton and Crerar are merely named in passing without the comment which scores of other officers receive, and General Simonds is not mentioned. Against this total of two to three pages, the incident of General Patton's slapping two soldiers during the Sicilian campaign receives four pages.

I haven't the slightest notion of making an issue of this. It merely illustrates the fact that while General Eisenhower probably filled the role of Allied commander better than anyone else could have, and made his name almost synonymous with the concept of cooperation, he remains an American in the highest sense and has written a story which would be read mainly by Americans.

His Astonishing Rise

Suffice it to say that his story of the war is incomparably more generous to America's allies and in better proportion than that of any of the other well-known American military chroniclers. His modesty and fairness and the candor with which he discusses and takes the blame for his setbacks characterize the book throughout. The great soldier in this story is not Dwight Eisenhower but George Marshall.

One result of this is that we will have to look elsewhere for a final estimate of Eisenhower the soldier. We are given a bare dozen pages at the beginning of his own background. On September 3, 1939, he was a lieutenant-colonel in the Philippines. Returning shortly to the States, he was given command of an infantry regiment. He remarks here that even after the fall of France, the national temper was such, and any sense of urgency was so lacking among officers and men, that the latter couldn't be subjected to extended maneuvers or to route marches in bad weather for fear of their resentment and of criticism from parents and press.

By May 1941 he had only reached the rank of temporary colonel. But it is clear that he made his mark as a chief of staff in the Louisiana maneuvers of that summer, and that it was this which brought a War Department call six days after Pearl Harbor. Marshall wasted no time testing him out. After spending a bare half-hour outlining the situation in the Philippines and the paralyzed condition of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, Marshall asked him "what should be our action?"

Tested by Marshall

Eisenhower, "trying to show a poker face", asked for a few hours consideration. Then he marched back with the answer that the Philippines probably couldn't hold out, since reinforcements could not be sent due to the damage to the fleet. But, he pointed out, the peoples of the Philippines, China and Indonesia would be watching American action, and while they would excuse failure, they would never excuse abandonment.

Therefore the U.S. had to do everything humanly possible, and the first thing to do was to secure the lines of communication to Australia and build up that country as a base. Marshall replied: "I agree with you." Eisenhower was moved to head of Operations Planning.

But he shared fully in the conclusions of a British-American conference held during Churchill's visit to Washington a fortnight later that major attention must be concentrated on Europe. As he says, "the United States was the only one of the coalition free to choose which of its enemies to attack first. But if we should decide to go full-out immediately against Japan, we would leave the Allies divided with two members risking defeat or, at best, struggling indecisively against the great European fortress. Meanwhile America, carrying the war alone to Japan, would always be faced with the necessity, after a Pacific victory, of undertaking the conquest of Hitler's empire with prostrated or badly weakened Allies. . . As far as I know, the wisdom of (this) plan has never been questioned by any real student of strategy."

Where to Invade?

But in what a position was the United States to undertake this tremendous task! Eisenhower spares nothing in his recounting of the deplorable state of preparedness of its own forces. On top of this, U.S. Army Intelligence was so appallingly weak that the Americans had to go to the British for information on the strength of the enemy.

He comments that, today, "in the security of victory and with the benefit of hindsight" it is easy to point out the mistakes made. "But none of us . . . can recapture in his own heart and mind the fears and worries of those days . . . the intensity of emotional and mental strain to which responsible officials were subjected."

Attack Germany, yes, but where and how could they do it? They couldn't do it through the Russian front, as supply problems were insuperable. Should they strike through Norway, Portugal and Spain, or by air attack alone? "All were studied in infinite detail." One senior officer even proposed fighting up from Liberia on the West African coast. As to the Mediterranean, it was considered that the full might of Britain and the United States could not possibly be concentrated there.

"This could be done only in an operation which used England as a base. The remaining strength of her land armies and, above all, the air and naval strength required for the defence of England could be employed offensively only if it were hurled across the Channel directly at the continent of Europe. Moreover, between the coast line of northwest Europe and the border of Germany there was no natural obstacle to compare in importance with the Alps."

Another very important reason for making Britain the base was the shortness of the transatlantic crossing, the facilities of the great British ports, and the use of sea-lanes which had to be kept clear of U-boats anyway.

This is Eisenhower's first contribution to a dispute on grand strategy which runs right through the book, with Churchill arguing for at least a strong diversion up through Central Europe from Trieste almost to the day the forces spared from Italy were landed in Southern France.

The three top American military leaders, Marshall, Eisenhower and Secretary of War Stimson were solid for the cross-Channel invasion (and Stimson is far more outspoken about the controversy over this than is Eisenhower). The political outcome of the war, with Russia taking over all of Central and Eastern Europe, has kept the debate alive to this day. There are some valuable sidelights in "Crusade in Europe" on the American viewpoint.

Politics and Strategy

Eisenhower explains, for example, how political considerations were woven into the plans for the North African expedition from beginning to end, "illustrating forcibly the old truism that . . . war is a mere continuation of political policy in the field of force. The Allied invasion of Africa was a most peculiar venture of armed forces into the field of international politics." Yet Eisenhower and his superiors in Washington completely rejected this concept when applied to the war in Europe as a whole, or to the war in Asia.

Politics seem to have been important in North Africa because they were American politics, carried on intensively there by Robert Murphy. When it came to the insistent preoccupation of Churchill, and even more of Eden, with the political future of the Balkans and Central Europe, Eisenhower writes that while he had sympathy with the concern which these "political leaders" felt, *"as a soldier I was particularly careful to exclude such considerations from my own recommendations."*

It was the same with Churchill's argument in March 1944, as the Western armies were ready to spring across the Rhine, that political considerations should now be dominant, that they should try to reach Berlin ahead of the Russians, and that Eisenhower should not have communicated his entire strategic plan to Stalin. Berlin, Eisenhower insisted, was "no longer a particularly important objective."

The attitude even persisted after victory and with disillusionment over Soviet intentions setting in. The proposal of some of his American colleagues that retirement to the line of the Elbe should be deferred to secure Soviet agreement to several Allied proposals, particularly in Austria, "seemed to me indefensible."

(And, although it was not in Eisenhower's field, the same colossal lack

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of comprehension of the connection of politics with military moves permeated American strategy in the Far East, by which they even paid Russia, at the expense of China, to come into Manchuria.)

Two other great controversies of the war come in for extensive airing, the question of how soon the second front could be launched, and the claim by Montgomery that he could have ended the war in 1944 if Eisenhower had been willing to throw all available supplies into a sweep around the left end, and over the Rhine at Arnhem and on into the Ruhr, while the Germans were off balance.

As to the latter, Eisenhower says that Monty's proposal came suddenly, at the end of August, and that he is certain that in the light of later events Monty would admit that it was mistaken. The stiff resistance put up by the Germans at Arnhem, he believes, proves that they were not ready to be bowled over. Yet of the latter effort, carried on only with limited forces for the limited purpose of securing a bridgehead across the Rhine, he declares that it "unquestionably would have been successful but for bad weather."

As to the second front, Eisenhower gives a much more restrained presentation than does Stimson in his memoirs ("On Active Service"—a most valuable work). Stimson states that the invasion could have been launched in 1942, and should have been carried out certainly in 1943.

Second Front—When?

Yet when Eisenhower proceeded to Britain in June 1942, after a month of discussion with the British, and examining their intelligence on German strength and their own, and the whole question of the manpower, aerial and naval support needed, he wrote in matter-of-fact manner that "we began to realize that a large-scale invasion might not be possible until 1944."

For one thing, he admitted that the planes which they would need for air cover had yet to be built, the landing craft were not even on blueprints, and the American participants had jeered and hooted when Mountbatten had suggested the need for building their own invasion harbors. In the event, Eisenhower notes, some of the necessary equipment for the invasion only arrived in May 1944, at the last moment.

There is much, much more in this book. There are sidelights all through it on the other leading military and political figures of the war, on the Allied side and the Russian. George Marshall appears as a man of vision, determination and absolute integrity, viewed by British and Americans as the logical choice for supreme commander had it been possible to spare him from Washington. Harry Hopkins is credited with an almost phenomenal grasp of military problems. General Patton is termed "for certain types of action the outstanding soldier our country has produced." Omar Bradley, the present chief of staff, is "a sound, painstaking and broadly-educated soldier . . . with a grasp of the larger issues."

Winston Churchill appears as "a man of extraordinarily strong convictions and a master in argument and debate," ready to use humor, pathos, the Greek classics or forceful slang to support his position, but never once losing his friendly attitude when Eisenhower persisted in his own course.

Montgomery, he admits, had no superior in rousing the intense devotion of his men and in carrying out a "prepared" battle; but he regarded Alexander as Britain's outstanding strategist and as being "friendly and agreeable." Tedder and Portal of the R.A.F. come in for highest praise.

It is fairly clear that Eisenhower believes that it is types such as Alexander, Tedder and Bradley which fit best into an allied command, where "personality is of special importance" and "misfits defeat the purpose" of developing a single mind.

The book concludes with a chapter on Eisenhower's interesting experiences with Zhukov and Stalin, and general comment on the Russians as he encountered them. The whole text is liberally provided with battle maps, including some large ones strikingly executed in color, and there are 16 striking photographs. The writing is in good, straightforward style.

Perhaps this is not a great book, but certainly it gives an indispensable account of the war as it was planned and debated within the highest councils, and is a sincere accounting of Eisenhower's stewardship which will leave this fine soldier and great human figure more firmly established in the public esteem than before—if that were possible.

The statue of Richard Coeur de Lion in Old Palace Yard, London, has been given a new sword in place of the one bent during the blitz.

BAGATELLE

Judgment Day

By KIMBALL McILROY

UNCLE ED was sane in most ways, but he was crazy on the subject of the End of the World. He said it was going to come Thursday, July 22, 1948. On that day the world and everybody in it, including Uncle Ed, was simply going to cease to exist.

"I have known it just about all my life," he'd tell you. "First that 1948 was the year, then later on that the month'd be July. Recently it come to me that the 22nd was the day."

Nobody paid much attention back in 1928, or even in 1938, but when 1948 rolled around people began reminding each other that this was Uncle Ed's year. They'd ask him about it when they met him, kid him along a little, wink at each other over his shoulder.

"You laugh," Uncle Ed would say when he caught them winking. "You laugh now while the laughin's good, 'cause you won't be doin' no laughin' on the twenty-third o' July."

Well, naturally, when the twenty-second rolled around, everybody who hadn't anything better to do — me among them—wandered around to Uncle Ed's right after breakfast, just to see what was going on. There was Uncle Ed outside his cabin, loading an old wagon with everything he possessed.

"Goin' up on the highest hill I can find," he announced. "Goin' to be as close as I can get when the time comes. Could be the nearest there's goin' to be the first in."

"Aren't you frightened, Uncle Ed?" someone asked him, for fun. "Aren't you scared, if the world's going to end?"

"Frightened? Me?" Uncle Ed grinned happily. "Why, I been lookin' forward to this day for more'n thirty years."

"But suppose it don't happen?"

Just for a minute a shadow crossed Uncle Ed's face. His shoulders seemed to sag. And then he straightened up and faced us all.

"It's *goin'* to happen," he said firmly. "It's goin' to happen just as sure as you're standin' there. You an' me an' everybody's goin' up in one tremendous flash o' lightnin'. Listen!"

We listened, and the funny thing was: we could hear thunder. Of course, we get a lot of thunderstorms in July.

It was sort of sad, watching the old man load that wagon. He'd got the bedding on, and some chairs, and on top of that he was piling the dining room and kitchen tables and a big sideboard.

"You best be careful you don't overload and spill everything off," a neighbor warned him.

Uncle Ed glanced up at the sky. "Can't worry about that now," he said. "Haven't time. The storm's comin' up fast". He lowered his eyes and they were bright and eager. "The last storm you and me'll ever see."

He disappeared into the cabin and came to the doorway again dragging his kitchen stove. A couple of the men went over to give him a hand with it.

"You better leave this behind," they said. "It'll make too topheavy a load."

Uncle Ed shook his head. "I'm meetin' the end with everything I own," he said. "Load 'er on."

It was all pretty foolish, I guess, but at the same time it somehow gave you the feeling like when you're coming to the end of an exciting play, when everything's built up to a climax and you don't know what's going to happen, but you know something is, and you find it a little hard to breathe easy.

There was the black storm-cloud coming up fast, and there was Uncle Ed's wagon, piled high and swaying with that stove on top, and there was Uncle Ed himself, standing beside his wagon and looking around at us like a man who's lived all his life for something and finally found it.

I couldn't bear to think of Uncle Ed when midnight came.

Suddenly there was a blinding flash of lightning and I heard a shout from Uncle Ed. I thought at first he'd been struck, but he hadn't. It was a shout of joy.

I heard his voice above the thunder. "There she is, boys! There she is! I'll see you in the Promised Land!"

And then the horse, startled by the thunder, gave a little pull forward, and the load on the wagon went over, and that heavy stove, and Uncle Ed was underneath.

• •

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A City Easy To Learn To Love San Francisco Sits On Its Hills

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE night we arrived in San Francisco was brilliantly clear. Our friends bundled us into a taxi, which turned a corner and assumed an angle as if it were climbing up the roof of a house. Only the thought that the driver must almost certainly have done it before kept me in my seat. The destination was the Mark Hopkins Hotel. "You are going to the Top of the Mark", they explained. "You may never get another chance like this the whole time you are here." And sure enough the next time we went by night to the Top of the Mark the fog was rolling in from the Pacific, and though everything was clear at street level there was nothing but thick greyish white mist to be seen outside the windows of the most famous cocktail lounge on the North American continent.

The Top of the Mark is kept very dimly lighted, so that the view of the lights of the Bay shall not be interfered with. I shall not attempt to describe that view. If you have seen it you won't want me to, and if you haven't I can't. There was a moon, and the outline of Mount Tamalpais was visible. There were the two bridges, looking like long chains of jewels. There were the cities across the Bay climbing up their own special mountains. There were half a score of searchlights stabbing into the sky. There were ferryboats in brilliance and an American warship in grim and almost complete darkness. There were no other vessels moving; Mr. Harry Bridges had decreed that there were to be none. Immediately below us San Francisco flashed and flickered and coruscated, in long lines of street lights, in theatre canopies, in single pairs of headlights flitting through the dark of the Presidio and Golden Gate Park.

We remained in and around San Francisco for three weeks. Why is San Francisco so easy to learn to love? This was my first visit to it. There is no city that I have ever visited that I am more desirous of going back to. Not New York even, and that is saying much; but New York is easier to get to, and I shall probably see the Hudson before I see the Golden Gate again, though it won't give me the same thrill. Certainly not London, the London of 1948 anyhow; and not the Paris of 1948, though the Paris I knew in 1910 would be a different matter, but that is gone. Not New Orleans, for all its Old World color, nor Washington, for all its dignity, nor Boston nor Richmond for all their storied past.

After a few days one makes the discovery that San Francisco, while obviously and in every respect a great metropolis, is not a very large city. It is the metropolitan centre of a very large city, separated from the outskirts which are necessary to such a city and which usually cluster closely around it. This is the result of a unique topography; San Francisco is waterbound on three sides, and even on the fourth side continuous expansion is not easy. The great cities of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda across the Bay are essentially suburban to San Francisco—so suburban that the one bridge which gives direct service to all of them is overburdened and there is already talk of duplicating it. The result of this situation is that the metropolitan life of a community of several millions of people is all centered in an area perhaps twenty blocks square of downtown San Francisco, in a way which is not paralleled in any other city of my acquaintance. Ordinarily the boundary between the true metropolis and its suburbs is vague and shifting, but in San Francisco it cannot shift; everything metropolitan is at one end of the three-mile bridge and everything suburban at the other.

The Small Mountains

One of the results of the compact character of downtown San Francisco is that there is little need for high-speed transportation, which is extremely fortunate because the topography of the area would prohibit it anyhow. For within the limits of this downtown area are half-a-dozen small mountains, each quite separate from the others, and all composed of fairly solid rock. Mountains of this character are a common feature of several Pacific coast cities; even Victoria has some fairly good ones. In Seattle they are of a sandy substance, and at least one of them has been deliberately washed away by powerful sluices in order to produce a flat area for building. In San Francisco they cannot be washed away. The city might have grown around them, leaving them as parks and public places, but the early surveyors did not think of letting it do so; they laid out the rectangular streets without the slightest concession to grades. The climb to the top of the hill is usually a matter of four or five blocks of the longer size or six or seven blocks of the shorter size, and it is not at all uncommon for one or more of these blocks to have such a gradient that no vehicle can possibly ascend it, in which case it is provided with steps for pedestrians and nicely parked on the road allowance. Vehicles go round by the next street.

Quite early in the transportation history of San Francisco, indeed before the horse car gave way to the electric car, a number of the streets on these hills were provided with a cable car system, which is native and peculiar to San Francisco. The cars are propelled by gripping a cable which runs in a slot in the middle of the track. It is an admirable device for overcoming such gradients, and it is still in use after nearly seventy-five years. Electric cars even to-day would be less satisfactory, and while motor buses would probably overcome the grades without difficulty a recent attempt to substitute them for the cable cars was defeated by San Francisco's deep love of the picturesque and traditional.

The cable cars now running are identical in design with those which were in use at least forty years ago, and I know of nothing more calculated to produce a feeling of nostalgia for the good old leisurely times before the outbreak of world wars than to take a ride on one or even to stand on the sidewalk and watch them climbing up and down the hills. It is a thousand pities that Quebec city, which is admirably furnished with justifications for a cable car service, did not establish one in the 'nineties so that it could now cling to it as part of the ancient heritage.

The sides of these hills are almost entirely covered by residences, except that one of them is mainly occupied by the Oriental shopping quarter. The extreme steepness of the hills

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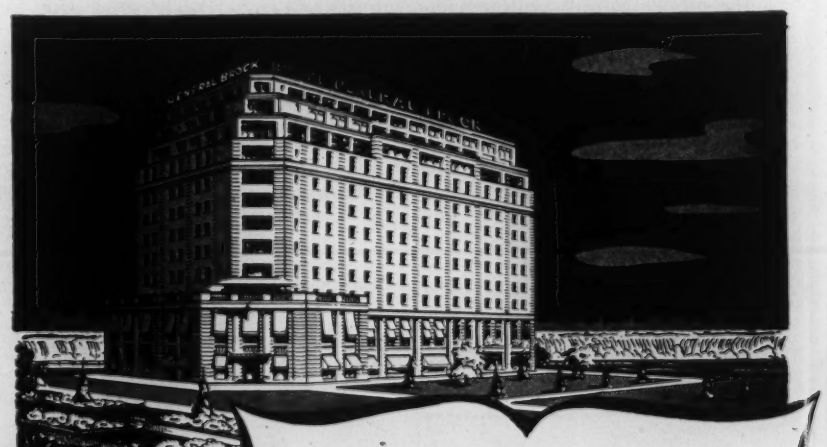

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THE WORLD OVER

makes it possible to live near the top of one in a charming two-storey bungalow with a little garden full of subtropical trees and have practically the same view as you get from the Top of the Mark. Most of this district was destroyed in the earthquake and has been rebuilt in a style most dexterously suited to the surrounding atmosphere. I do not know what real estate values are in this residential district, but as yet there seems to be little disposition to build skyscrapers on the hills themselves, though there is one very tall apartment house whose top storey reaches the greatest altitude in the city, considerably above even the Mark Hopkins hotel. In general the sides of the hills are filled with modest and charming residences, often with a huge picture window on the side of the best view. Most of them are within five minutes walk (going down) of the center of the business district. It must be almost a unique situation for a business district of such importance to have so charming a residential area so close at hand.

The other main element in the charm of San Francisco is, curiously enough, the impression which it gives of permanency and even a considerable measure of antiquity. This seems an odd thing to say about a community which scarcely existed before the gold rush of 1849, but the earliest settlers and all their followers seem to have realized that their city's position at the entry to one of the world's most magnificent harbors, looking out upon an ocean whose commerce is still only in its infancy, was a guarantee of permanency. The chief public square in the downtown district (named of course Union Square) is not only worthy to rank with any other in the world in the magnificence of its gardening and of the business buildings which surround it, but also contains an underground garage which is the largest of its type in the world and makes an immense contribution to the city's parking problems.

An Established Habit

San Francisco is said to have more restaurant accommodation and also more hotel room accommodation per thousand of population than any city in the United States. This is not wholly surprising, for as already pointed out its actual population is really that of the downtown center of a much larger city which cannot be incorporated in the municipality because it is some miles away. But it gives San Francisco proper an aspect of festivity and hospitality which makes it most attractive. It is of course a shocking fact that a very large number of these public establishments are licensed for the dispensing of alcoholic beverages. It did not seem to me, however, that the habits of the citizens were any worse than those of Toronto, where the number of licensed premises is very small. Certainly there is nothing in all San Francisco as depressing, or as calculated to drive people to drink, as the average Toronto beverage room.

"Eating out", which has only recently become a regular part of the life of Canadians, has been an established habit in San Francisco ever since its earliest days, helped no doubt by the Spanish tradition of café-frequenting which was well established all the way up this coast to Cape Mendocino long before the Americans took it over. San Francisco incidentally is a highly cosmopolitan city, with a huge Italian population, very much at home in a climate and scenery much like the Mediterranean, large French and Portuguese colonies, and of course a great settlement of Orientals. The Chinese have been there a long time, and even their physical type has changed as a result, the women especially being taller and more free-moving than their mothers and grandmothers who came over in the nineteenth century.

To those who know the lovely city at the Golden Gate there is probably nothing more evocative than the poem called "The Ballad of the Hyde Street Grip" written by the famous Gelett Burgess and published in 1901. Mr. Burgess gave special permission for its reprinting the other day in the Centennial number of the San

Francisco *Chronicle*, and we feel sure that he would not mind our using a couple of verses.

Oh, the rain is slanting sharply, and the Norther's blowing cold;
When the cable strands are loosened she is nasty hard to hold!
There's little time for sitting down, and little chance for gab,
For the bumper guards the crossing, and you'd best be keeping tab,
Two-and-twenty "let-go's" every double trip—
It takes a bit of doing, on the Hyde Street Grip!

When the Orpheum is closing and the crowds are on the way,
The conductor's punch is ringing and the dummy's light and gay;
But the wait upon the switch above the beach is dark and still—
Just the swashing of the surges on the shore below the Mill;
And the Flash from Angel Island breaks across the Channel rip
As the hush of midnight falls upon the Hyde Street Grip!

LONDON LETTER

Red Tape May Be Slightly Boring But Bribery Fails To Amuse

By P.O'D.

London.

SMALL as is the amount of newsprint allotted to newspapers, a notably large amount of it just now is being devoted to the account of the day-to-day work of the tribunal engaged in investigating allegations against certain government officials. These allegations concern chiefly the improper granting of privileges to distilleries and football pools, and the suggestion is that these privileges were obtained by bribery.

The proceedings are being followed by the whole country with a feverish interest compounded of horror and amazement and amusement—the proportions varying with the political views of the onlookers. It would naturally be too much to expect that Tories, for instance, should be horrified by the "revelations". They may pretend to be, but there is a sly twinkle in the eye that gives them away. On the other hand, Socialist leaders are distinctly not amused.

It is likely that the "revelations" so far made at the inquiry would seem very small beer indeed in other democratic capitals—a matter of small privileges for payments of a few thousand pounds or even cases of whiskey. Mere "chicken-feed"! But this is a country where a very stern view is taken of even slight divagations from the path of official rectitude. Remember the casual imprudence which cost Mr. Dalton the Chancellorship of the Exchequer.

Ruthless Investigation

It is not surprising therefore that Mr. Attlee himself should promise full and ruthless investigation, or that this task should be entrusted to the Attorney-General, the formidable Sir Hartley Shawcross. No one is being shielded in any way.

Far be it for me to attempt to summarize the evidence so far given. It would be a lengthy and complicated business, of doubtful interest to Canadian readers, and not perhaps a very proper thing to do at this stage. But there is one feature of the proceedings which gives dramatic unity and value to it all, and which is probably more responsible than anything else for the intense interest the inquiry has aroused. That is the enigmatic personality of Mr. Sidney Stanley about whom most of it seems to centre.

In spite of his English name, Mr. Stanley is not English. Mr. Stanley has had a number of names, beginning, so far as one can make out, with Solomon Wulkan. He is really a stateless alien, who has before now narrowly escaped deportation. He is also an undischarged bankrupt, who nevertheless manages mysteriously to live in affluence. If Mr. Stanley has a profession, it may be described as that of "fixer". He makes it his business to know the men who pull the wires; and whenever somebody badly needs a wire to be pulled, Mr. Stanley is there to act as go-between—at a price.

In a country where controls of all sorts are so multitudinous and where the getting of permits is so endlessly boring and so wasteful of time—that may mean money—there is a crying need for "fixers" like Mr. Stanley-Wulkan, shrewd, genial, enterprising gentlemen who know the right people, and who can slip into their offices and call them by their first names.

Such men might almost be regarded as an economic necessity, fellows who discover the short-cuts, untie the red tape, start things moving. But this is a cynical view that is not shared by the bulk of the British public, who gaze in fascinated horror at the possibility of such sinister and nefarious goings-on behind high and austere official façades. Whether or not they really do go on we shall no doubt learn when the tribunal brings in its verdict.

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IN THE PUBLIC EYE

They Call B.C.'s Premier "Boss" But Mr. Johnson's Not Sure Why

By HARRY GREGSON

IT LACK of formality is the hallmark of the New World, Premier "Boss" Johnson of British Columbia is the typical Canadian.

Laughter is another characteristic of the household of B. C.'s new premier. The brown eyes of grey-haired Mrs. Johnson sparkle with merriment. Byron, 21-year-old son now in his second year at the University, exchanges good-humored banter with his father. When, during conversation, the Premier mentioned that he was very fond of horses, his son laughingly suggested that it was because he was able to make horses do most of the work.

When asked for reminiscences which might illustrate the Premier's character, Mrs. Johnson laughed so much she nearly had a heart attack. "I know plenty of them", she said, "but I'm sure Boss wouldn't like them published."

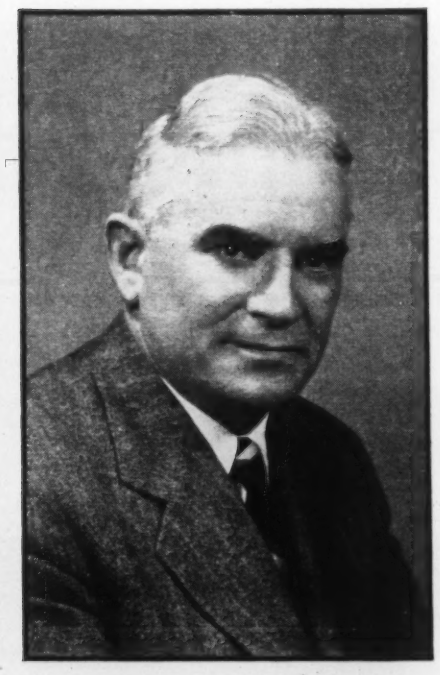
He is large in stature and in mind. Aloofness or what some call "side" is unknown to the man who, early this year, succeeeded Irish John Hart as leader of B.C.'s Coalition government.

First as to his nickname "Boss". Premier Byron I. Johnson is not sure himself why he acquired it. "People have always called me Boss". Some say he got it through schoolboy twisting of his first name Bjorn, which he later changed to Byron. He is of Icelandic origin. His parents were both Icelanders, though he himself was born in Victoria. Neither father nor mother, when they settled in Canada, could speak English.

(Icelanders have been outstandingly successful as Canadians. One of the most prominent is Hon. J. T. Thorson, who was before his elevation to the presidency of the Exchequer Court of Canada, Minister of National War Service in the King government. There are two Icelandic M.L.A.'s in the Manitoba Legislature. The noted novelist Laura Goodman Salverson is an Icelandic-Canadian.)

Boss Johnson's election to head the Liberal Party and, as a result, the Coalition government of British Columbia, was a surprise to many people in this province.

He is so obviously a diamond, even if, as some critics maintain, he could do with a little more diplomatic polish, that the Liberal convention fell for him. It is Johnson the man, not Johnson the politician they elected. He is a Canadian through and through.



PREMIER B. I. JOHNSON

How It Happened

How did his election come about?

A coalition government has ruled British Columbia since 1942. The reasons for it were that unless the two old line parties, the Conservatives and Liberals, coalesced, a Socialist government on a minority vote would have been a certainty.

In the Coalition government the Liberals held the largest number of seats and it was natural therefore that their chieftain, the Hon. John Hart, should head the government. In December last, Mr. Hart, who had spent 21 years in political office, announced that he was becoming tired.

Both Liberals and Conservatives laid claim to the coming vacancy in the premiership. The Liberals had, since 1942, lost strength in the house by certain seats becoming vacant. The Hon. Herbert Anscomb, bull-necked house leader of the Conservatives and one of its ablest men, was boomed by many of his friends as a natural successor to John Hart. Most publicized Liberal leader for the job, and a man whose election was regarded by many as a foregone conclusion, was the Hon. Gordon S. Wismer, Attorney-General and Minister of Labor.

The fight was fierce. The Conservative claim to the premiership was overruled. The Liberals assumed that the vacant and soon-to-be vacant seats in B.C. constituencies would be occupied by Liberals. "It is inconceivable that the tail should wag the dog" was the Liberal stand.

Liberal delegates throughout the province argued who should head the Liberal Party and with it the coalition government. They met in mid-December in Vancouver's cream and gold ballroom. Gordon S. Wismer was a two-to-one favorite. He was the party machine's choice and his opponent, Byron Johnson, was an unknown quantity. But when results of the voting became known, it was the dark horse, Byron Johnson, who had won. He defeated Wismer by 475 votes to 467.

Boss Johnson is a successful businessman. He came back from service in World War I (11th Divisional Field Ambulance and Royal Flying Corps) flat broke.

At 29 with his brother Johnny, he went into the trucking business, their only qualification being that they had once driven drays for their father. They started on borrowed money. The business prospered and in 1930 Boss and Johnny sold out to Evans, Coleman and Evans, Ltd., prominent shippers and wharfingers.

Executive Duties

Byron was named manager of the operations in Victoria. His interests extended into the construction and transport field. When he assumed the premiership Boss Johnson was president and general manager of four companies, director of three and vice-chairman of one.

Voters have been sparing in their sympathies for successful business men and Boss Johnson's popularity is based mainly on his prowess as a sportsman and on his personality. He is liked by most people with whom he comes into contact, even members of the opposition.

A sturdy build, a frank, welcoming smile, a forthright manner of speech, endear him especially to the electors outside the big cities.

In his school days he played lacrosse and was also an outstanding rugby player. They were the days of he-man lacrosse when it was said you were lucky to walk off the field alive.

Nowadays he limits himself to golf and will take on anybody in a power-drive but plays himself out of the match on the putting green.

In conversation with the Premier, the topic reverts continually to what is his main preoccupation . . . social security.

"I believe in private enterprise", he declares. "I think it offers a far greater chance of happiness to the majority of people than any other system of economy. But it has serious drawbacks, which must be removed if private enterprise is to remain."

His first concern is for a national scheme of health insurance to remove the burden of medical and hospitalization costs which are, without doubt, the greatest single source of anxiety in British Columbia today. Life-savings can be absorbed by a major illness. Even minor illnesses, necessitating hospitalization, can swallow the economies made over years.

He assumed premiership in a very busy mid-session. New to the office, he had within a few days to make his address to the House, consider the budget estimates, prepare the speech from the Throne, learn parliamentary procedure, make an urgent decision about the oil companies who were withholding gasoline supplies pending a boost in price, consider the plight of the Okanagan small fruit growers threatened with disaster by a cessation of U.K. purchases, apply for removal of the mountain differential in freight rates, be sworn in, form his cabinet and fight two by-elections.

But main purpose of the journey he undertook immediately to Ottawa was to press for a system of national health insurance. Nothing has pleased him more since taking office than Ottawa's recent announcement that a national scheme is in preparation.

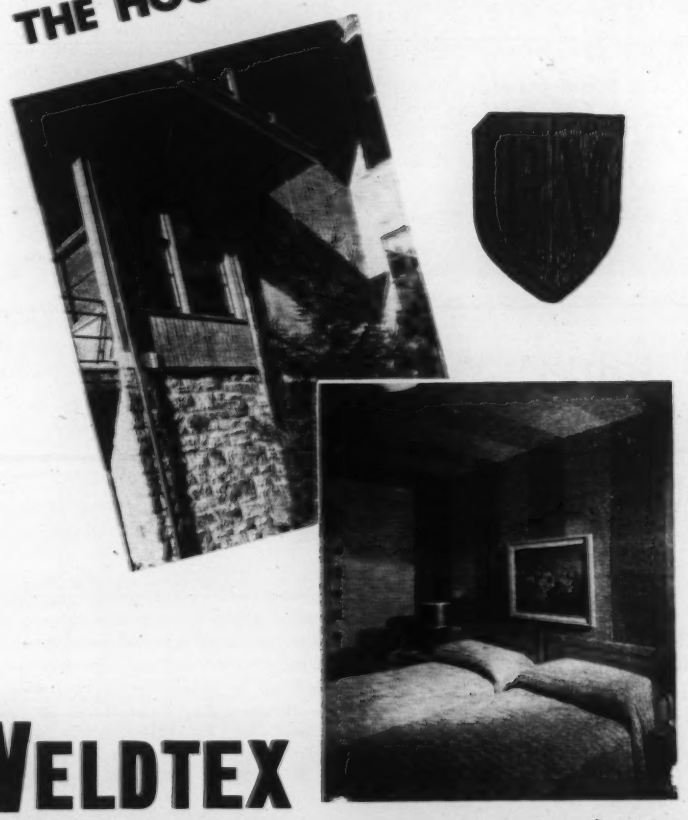
Next he is concerned with the problems of men over forty. Unemployment officials estimate that more than half of the unemployed in the Dominion are men over forty years old. Bugbear of these men are pension schemes as employers are increasingly reluctant to take on men whose age class would upset existing pension schemes or incur for them higher rates.

"If every man at the age of 40 was entitled by law to participate in a superannuation scheme, to which he himself has contributed, the problem

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS AT CONSOLIDATED PRESS, LIMITED

M. R. Sutton, President of Consolidated Press Limited, publishers of Saturday Night, Canadian Home Journal, Farmer's Magazine and many national business magazines, has announced the following executive appointments: Roydon M. Barbour—Executive Vice-President (left); E. R. Milling—Vice-President and General Manager of Publications (right); C. T. Croucher—Business Manager (centre). Mr. Barbour, who has held a senior executive position in the company, has been elected to the Board of Directors. He is Canadian Vice-Chairman of the National Federation of Sales Executives and is a past President of The Advertising and Sales Club. Mr. Milling, also a member of the Board of Directors and formerly Business Manager, has broad experience in the publishing business. He is a Past President of the Periodical Press Association and the Magazine Publishers' Association. Mr. Croucher, formerly Assistant Business Manager, is widely known in publishing and advertising circles. He is a director of the Periodical Press Association.

IN ON THE HOUSE or THE HOUSE . . .



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of unemployable 'over forty's' would not exist" said Boss Johnson. "Only a national contributory superannuation scheme will solve the problem and I have made proposals to Ottawa."

He said if he had the choice of employing a man 40 or over compared with taking on a younger man, he would always take the older man. Age must bring experience and experience far outweighs enthusiasm, however energetic youth may be. The older man is steadier. He is a good bet for an employer."

Another problem which concerns him deeply is housing. From 1912 to 1929 there were built in the province 17 homes for every 100 marriages.

Three for One

From 1929 to 1945 there were 21 homes for every 100 marriages. A terrific backlog of housing need has accumulated in this as in other provinces, accentuated in the case of British Columbia by the influx from the East. Family allowance cheques show that for every family which leaves B.C., three families come in.

"Housing again is a problem which must be tackled at Ottawa level", said Boss Johnson. "I do not pretend to know what the solution is but it is certain that a lower down-payment on houses by purchasers is a step towards solution. People simply have not the $2,000 which is so often demanded today as down-payment on a dwelling."

The Premier has his own housing problem, but his is one of selling. Premiership has forced him to vacate his $25,000-$30,000 home in New Westminster and move to Esquimalt near Victoria. Purchasers of house property in this class are even scarcer than those who can find a $2,000 down payment.

Whether Mrs. Johnson likes the more formal atmosphere of Victoria better than that of informal New Westminster may be doubted. But on formal occasions she has played hostess graciously. "It's part of my job, so I do it", she said simply. But she dismisses suggestions that it was her influence in women's organizations in this province which helped her husband to leadership.

"Do I look like a political influence?" she asks with a laugh. Slim with vivacious expression, Mrs. Johnson does not. She looks a homey, efficient housewife and her sense of humor must have helped the Boss over many hurdles in life.

Around Victoria and in the influential Vancouver Club, of which Mr. Johnson is member, the observer can get different opinions on the Premier's capacity for premiership.

Some of the boys in the Press Gallery refer to him as the "Don't quote me" Premier. They deplore what they term his lack of decision.

The Premier settled the gasoline question by permitting the oil companies to boost the price of gas. The "sold out", "no supplies" signs disappeared from the filling sations overnight. This seems to have been a correct decision as the oil companies were hardly likely to continue importing oil at a non-economic price.

With the sales tax of three per cent to be imposed on all goods except food, fuel and the real necessities of life, the Premier has had a rough passage.

The measure, one of the most momentous ever proposed in B.C., was put before the assembly by Finance Minister Herbert Anscomb in a two-minute speech. Delegates gasped. Social measures in B.C., mothers' pensions, pensions to unemployables, old age pensions, T.B. and V.D. clinics and other welfare activities, cost twenty million dollars a year. The sales tax was proposed to find a large part of that money.

Some say bluff Herb Anscomb of Oak Bay, near Victoria, leader of the B.C. Conservative party sold the measure to Boss Johnson. In any case it was Boss Johnson who had to fight the measure through.

Opposition to Tax

It aroused great opposition among businessmen who said the tax would be expensive to collect and have a cumulative effect. For instance, would raw materials pay the tax as raw materials, again when they were sold half-processed, and again when embodied in a finished article?

Boss Johnson considers three per cent a light rate of insurance to pay for greater social security.

Critics of the Premier say his greatest handicap in office is lack of political experience.

He entered the political arena in 1933 when Victoria voters went all out for their home-town boy and elected him on the Liberal ticket. In 1937 the electors reversed their decision and Johnson left politics. In that period he did a fine job of work supervising defence works and earned the O.B.E.

The political spotlight focussed again on him when with the Coalition government in power (he was one of the first to propose a coalition), he was re-elected at the general election in 1945, the first candidate to win a seat in the Legislature on a coalition ticket.

Heading a coalition government which has only 1½ years to go is not an easy task, but if it worries the Boss, he shows no signs of it.

Boss Johnson would not be where he is, were he not a B.C. booster. He believes in the province and in its future. For years he has been hammering the theme, "better trading rights for B.C. in Canada—a fair deal for the West."

"There's no country in the world where a man can rise so quickly as in Canada and especially British Columbia," he said. He regrets even skilled immigrants from the U.K. such as crucible makers, for whose trade there is no scope in B.C., going back East.

"Let them try their hands at something else. They'll get along quicker", he affirms.

He admires Britain, which he toured in a Morris with his wife from end to end before the war, but thinks Britain is a land where there were opportunities, and Canada a land of future opportunities. He wants the Pacific Great Eastern Railway pushed through to Prince George and the Peace River country. He wants equalized railway rates for the whole of Canada, irrespective of mountains.

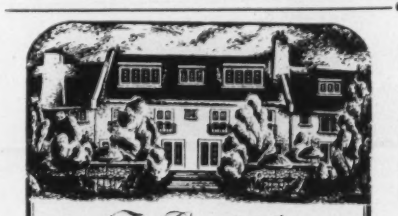
He considers public works programs an essential unit of this depression-cycle economy and has forced the issue to obtain the importation of steel for public works undertakings.

His honesty is beyond doubt. He has given up the directorship of all his companies and undertook to do so when elected premier.

His C.C.F. opponent in the 1945 election said of him: "I think you are a gentleman and fought a very good fight."

His qualifications made him a very successful businessman. It cannot be imagined that as premier he has overnight lost those qualifications. It may well be that, feeling his way as at present, he will yet surprise those who affect to deplore his lack of political experience.

The Icelandic-Scottish combination, for all its domesticity, is a very formidable one.



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From Spadina Avenue To Vienna In a Precise, Effective Novel

By J. L. CHARLESWORTH

THE RICH MAN—by Henry Kreisel—*—McClelland & Stewart—$3.00.*

JACOB GROSSMAN, the hero of this first novel by an Austrian immigrant to Canada, is a man whom one might pass any day in "The Ward" of Toronto. An industrious, thrifty, undistinguished Jew, without apparent ambition to rise above his status of a presser in a large clothing factory, he has yet been able to put his son through a medical course and get his daughters safely married. Having performed his duty to his children, he has come to the conclusion that he is entitled to spend his life savings of about one thousand dollars on a visit to Vienna, the home of his sisters and aged mother whom he has not seen since his boyhood.

The time is shortly before Hitler's annexation of Austria, and fear of that foreseen event overshadows the lives of Jacob's relatives, but the author has resisted the temptation to make his novel a tract against anti-Semitism, using the Austrian political situation only to the extent that it is needed in his story. And that story, simple as it is in plot, is told with a skill that many older writers might envy.

Wishing to impress his mother with his success in the New World, Jacob pretends that he holds an important position in the Toronto factory. His deception is borne out by the fine clothes he has bought for his journey and the presents he has brought to his relatives. In the Jewish quarter of Vienna Jacob, as the rich man from Canada, achieves an importance which feeds an understandable vanity and compensates him for his career of hard work and poverty.

The results of the deception might have been comic, but Mr. Kreisel has chosen to turn the story into a tragedy, changing the tone of the book so deftly that his events still carry the illusion of inevitability.

The novel is a masterpiece of pathos, made so as much by the author's restraint as by what he tells. He brings out the virtues of his characters, their family loyalty, ambition for their children and filial piety, but he does not minimize the qualities that are less admirable. Even a pro-Arab might be impressed with his sincerity and find a good deal to admire in the clearness of his portraits.

What is perhaps most remarkable about the writing of the book is that there is nothing to show that English is not the author's native language, except that he handles it much more precisely and effectively than many novelists born on this continent or in England.

Very Salty Jack

By A. B. MALCOLM

SAILOR REMEMBER — by William H. Pugsley — *Collins — $3.75.*

THIS is a book of salty reminiscence written in a chatty, anecdotal style as rambling as a yarn with an old shipmate. It is illustrated by hundreds of photographs taken by the author which are probably the best part of the book. They show the sort of thing which any matelot might have snapped if he had been permitted to use a camera, could use it well, and knew what incidents all too familiar at the time, he would want to record.

The author joined the navy early in the war as an accountant officer and later spent two years on the lower deck as a rating gathering material for this and a previous book, "Saints, Devils, and Ordinary Seamen". As a rating he served briefly in almost thirty ships and shore establishments of the Royal Navy and the Royal Canadian Navy. It seems unlikely that he could have stayed in any one ship long enough to become one of the boys. Any rating who could have himself drafted almost at will must have been looked upon with awe by his messmates. Mr. Pugsley got an earful of moans and lurid yarns and he dwells at some length on the stupidity, brutality and inefficiency of the naval service. Unfortunately, every yarn could be true and for all the author or his readers can tell, may be true. But Mr. Pugsley seems unduly irascible. (In his previous book some of the yarns he repeated made one think that he was also a little gullible.)

The book preserves a nice balance between the experiences of barracks stanchions and sea-going types both in Canada and abroad. It is written in the salty dialect of the lower deck (bowlderized, of course) but it has less of the authentic flavor which the previous book had. Mr. Pugsley overreaches himself in droppin' most of his terminal g's, an affectation which is the mark of a very salty jack indeed. Terms which might confuse shore-going readers are explained in footnotes. It is surprising to see in one of these that a one-time paymaster thinks that K.R. & A.I. stands for King's *Rules* and Admiralty Instructions.

HENRY KREISEL

"Sailor Remember" is not one long tale of woe, but the pleasanter side of life on the lower deck is underemphasized. There are touches of humor, a minimum of sentimental nostalgia and commendably few heroics. Nevertheless, it is not a book calculated to encourage recruiting.

Moider On B'Way

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THE DAMON RUNYON STORY—by Ed. Weiner—*Longmans, Green—$3.50.*

IT IS possible to admire Damon Runyon's dexterity in the invention of picturesque phrases suitable for utterance by hardboiled racing men, pugilists, bootleggers and their lady friends, without feeling any special approval of his character.

He was the kind of reporter who is the city editor's dream for the most ruthless kind of tabloid daily. His highest achievement in that realm of art was about the Hall-Mills murder case in 1922, though he was still producing fairly mephitic stories about the Ruth Snyder case in 1927. His ethical sense was exactly the same as that of one of his own "equalizers"—the Runyon synonym for a revolver,—which was doubtless no fault of his since it is now well understood that whatever ethical sense anybody has is purely the product of his ancestors and his early environment, and nothing could have been more unethical than Runyon's early environment except possibly his paternal ancestor; his mother was fortunate enough to die young.

Mr. Weiner has used as free an imagination on Runyon as Runyon did on his murder defendants and produced as readable a story, which seems like poetic justice, and Mr. Walter Winchell has helped.

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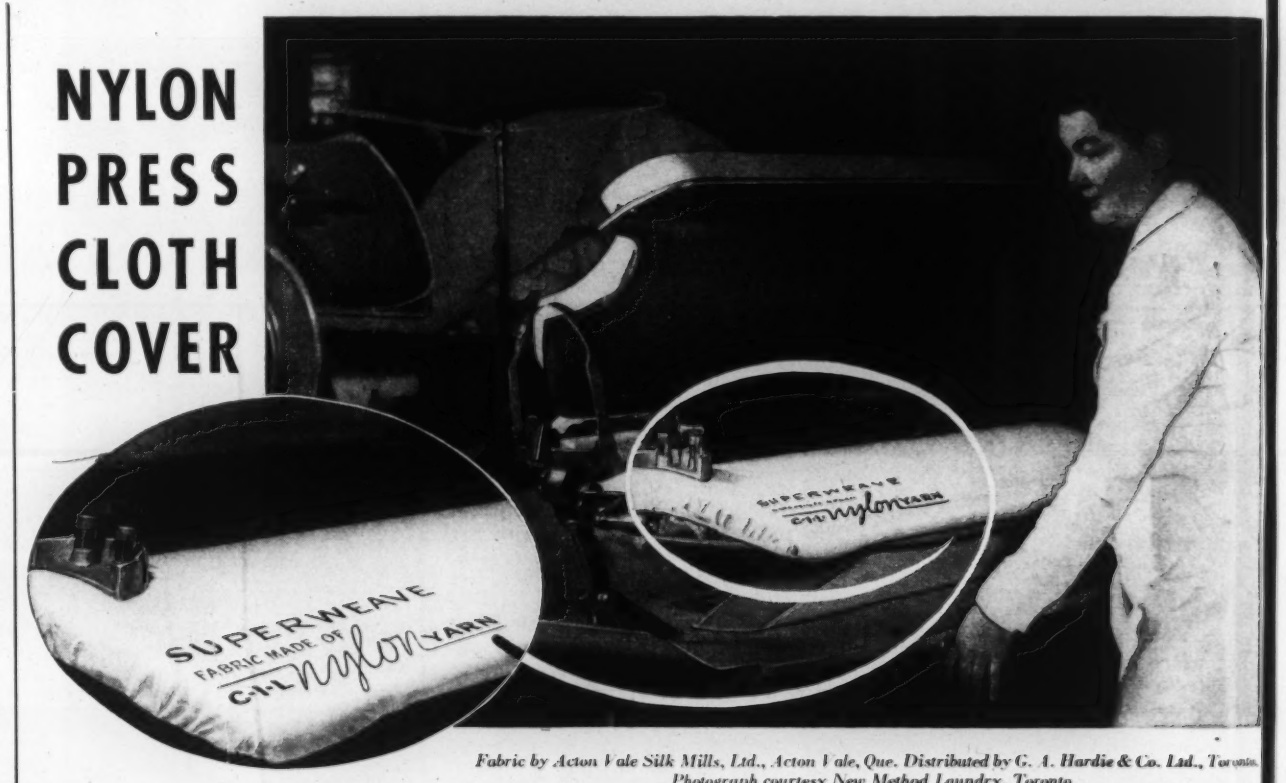

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THE BOOKSHELF

Halifax In A Balanced Treatment That Mirrors Its Achievement

By MALCOLM NELLES

HALIFAX, WARDEN OF THE NORTH—by Thomas H. Raddall—*McClelland & Stewart*—$6.00.

NO CANADIAN city, even Quebec, retains more of a sense of its past than Halifax. Through its long history it has always been a garrison town, a naval base and the seat of prosperous merchant houses trading with the world. Through its streets and harbor have passed a diverse gallery of characters; princes and privateers, soldiers and soubrettes, and mingling with them have been the proper Haligonians, both Brahmins and waterfront riffraff.

Looking outward, like no other Canadian city, Halifax has thriven on war and sea-borne trade. It was as vital in the distant struggles of the eighteenth century as in the two most recent wars. Even the American Civil War created a boom in Halifax and feeling ran high between the supporters of North and South.

There have been other books about Canadian cities, many of them by earnest antiquarians, painstaking and deadly dull. Halifax deserves better, and has been better used by Thomas Raddall, who is already established as a first-rate historical novelist. Raddall tells the long and gallant story of the warden of the honour of the north with great vividness and skill. His readers will live through the tumultuous years of war and prosperity and the drear years of peace and slack times.

Historical perspective is not distorted by undue attention to the recent past. The last fifty years receive relatively no more space than the preceding two hundred. Outstanding events within living memory, such as the great explosion and the VE day riots appear as incidents among others which in their day stirred the townsfolk no less.

The physical format of the book is as admirable as the story itself. The dust jacket is from an old painting of the harbor and the end papers from an eighteenth century view of the town. It is generously illustrated by contemporary prints and drawings, supplemented by Donald C. Mackay's pen and ink sketches. The publishers may be proud of a well-designed book which does justice to Mr. Raddall's distinguished work.

At the same time it will give the reader one important bit of information. In the seclusion of the sturdy island, the tourist is regarded more in the way of the "traveller or wayfarer", welcome to the hospitality and accommodation of the host. Cape Bretoners for the most part still maintain a quiet dignity and have not succumbed to the cheap and tawdry, so often associated in this day and age with our tourist industry.

THOMAS H. RADDALL

Usual Delicacy

By ROBERT AYRE

LONG AFTER SUMMER—by Robert Nathan—*Ryerson*—$2.25.

ROBERT Nathan disarms criticism. If his little tales are too whimsical and sentimental for you, the sensible thing is to leave them alone. This one tells the innocent love story of two children, Johanna, an orphan who comes to work for the narrator in his Cape Cod cottage, and Jot, who helps his father as a lobsterman. When Jot is drowned, Johanna lives her precious summer over again with his ghost. Time runs backward and the crisis comes when she reaches spring and the orphanage once more. Mr. Nathan tells his story with his usual delicacy and appreciates the changing moods of land and water with gentle poetry.

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Dignified Hosts

By HARRY BOYLE

CAPE BRETON, ISLE OF ROMANCE — by Arthur Walworth — *Longmans, Green* — $3.50.

IN 1874, Charles Dudley Warner wrote what was possibly one of the best and certainly one of the first Canadian travel books. His words regarding Cape Breton, "The most electric American, heir of all the nervous diseases of the ages, could not but find peace in this scene of tranquil beauty," are confirmed in a recent travel book by Arthur Walworth on the same subject.

I have often felt that travel books could be placed in two classifications. One type is written by "drawing room explorers" who dash through a region and pick up all the travel folders available and then concentrate on lecturing, giving each group what it wants to hear. The second type is written by a man with a genuine feeling for the locale, who gives the impression that he was lured into writing the book because he wanted other people to share in his discovery. Arthur Walworth wants to share his emotions towards a land of remarkable natural grandeur and his sympathetic understanding toward a people who have found in their natural isolation and constant battle with the elements, a deep and satisfying philosophy.

The visitor to Cape Breton could well afford to study this book. It has a wealth of information concerning the game and fish laws of Nova Scotia as well as other general tips which will be of assistance to tourists.

The Other Christmas

Christmas—a time of candle-light flickering on happy faces, a time of carols and good cheer,
of brightly-wrapped gifts and tinselled trees.

And deep within us all is still another Christmas, the Christmas guiding our *every* day—
a Christmas born for us of a tolerance and understanding that goes beyond words; born for us
so that men may live in harmony, with purpose to their lives and benevolence in their hearts.

This is the *other* Christmas, the spiritual Christmas

THE HOUSE OF SEAGRAM

THE BOOKSHELF

Given Structure And Discipline McArthur Regains His Stature

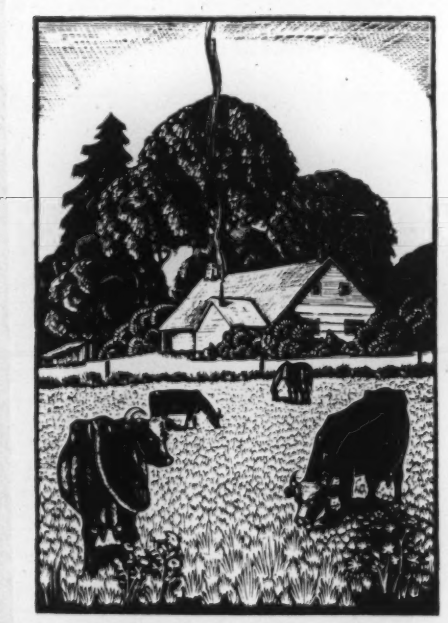
By B. K. SANDWELL

IN PASTURES GREEN—by Peter McArthur—*Dent*—$3.75.

"IN Pastures Green" as originally published in 1915 was a collection of articles which had been written by McArthur on his farm in Ekfrid after his return from New York. They had appeared in the Toronto *Globe* and the *Farmer's Advocate* of London, Ont. McArthur, whose laziness was so magnificent as to constitute a badge of nobility, did practically no editing on them when he made them into a book; and Kenneth McNeill Wells, who as all readers of "The Owl Pen" know is an industrious man as well as a man of great literary judgment, has done exactly what the book needed. He has chopped out a great deal of purely ephemeral matter, rearranged the whole thing in a pattern of seasons, and emphasized the delicate sensitivity to the processes of nature on the farm, which was McArthur's most distinguishing quality.

This reviewer has been maintaining for a long time that McArthur was entitled to a higher place in critical esteem than he at present occupies, and this treatment is exactly what his work needs, supplying as it does the structure and discipline about which he himself refused to bother. Canada cannot permanently neglect a mind which was capable, on seeing a mud turtle on the bottom of a pond, of quoting the lines about Sabrina—

Two woodcuts by Lucille Oille



From Peter McArthur's "Pastures Green"

"Under the glassy, cool, translucent wave,
In twisted braids of lilies knitting
The loose train of thine amber dropping hair,"

and then observing that "Of course the mud turtle didn't have any hair, but otherwise the quotation was satisfactory."

The book is adorned with a number of illustrations in the only process suitable for books about agricultural nature, namely the woodcut. They are by Lucille Oille. They are admirably executed with just the combination of vigor and naive charm that the subject calls for. It is a book to give away, to the right people, but definitely not without keeping a copy for oneself.

". . . . A Nos Moutons"

By LUCY VAN GOGH

ONE THING AFTER ANOTHER—by C. B. Pyper—*Dent*—$3.50.

MR. PYPER now writes for the Toronto *Telegram* about the United Nations, the greatness of the late Neville Chamberlain, and the mess that the world has got into owing to the unwisdom of the people who followed him. But not long ago he used to be writing charming little pieces in the Winnipeg *Tribune* on such subjects as Steak And Kidney Pie, Jay-Walkers and Jay-Drivers, Cavalry, and Tripe—the kind that is used with onions and not the kind that is put in newspapers. No doubt the doings of the United Nations have to be written about, and no doubt also Mr. Pyper writes about them very well; but we cannot help thinking that he was doing more important stuff when he wrote about the edibles we have mentioned. And here is a sort of proof of our theory, for the pieces about the edibles, although they were written several years ago, are still alive and have even got themselves made into a book.

It is a very charming book, with a lot of delightful illustrations by Nancy Pyper, who is Mr. Pyper's helpmeet and inspiration. Some of its items will take their place among the classics of Canadian light writing. There is a piece called "Ambrosia" which every wife ought to keep on hand to read to her husband; it is the real explanation of the present prevalence of divorce. We hope Mr. McCullagh will take Mr. Pyper away from the United Nations and put him back to writing about Perpendicular Baths.

—*Drawing by Winston Elliott*
C. B. PYPER

Impartial Sex

By HARRY BOYLE

THE WILD COUNTRY—by Louis Bromfield—*Musson*—$3.00.

THIS starts off as if it might be an excellent book. The first chapter, in addition to having some good descriptive passages, poses the problem of a boy reaching puberty. Having set the stage, the author seemed to get in a hurry and dragged out the old technique of sex and human conflict, set against the background of a stock breeding farm. He is at least fair, dividing the biological urges between the human and animal characters, in an impartial way.

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THE BOOKSHELF

New Pathos And Picturesqueness In A Very Perfect Little Work

By BERNARD KEBLE

A COUNTRY LOVER—by Helen Guiton —*Dent*—$3.00.

WITHIN its limits—which are rather like those of a fairy story and do not extend to character drawing—this is a very perfect little work.

It is the story of a young Northern Quebec farmer with much more than the usual allowance of poetic sensibility, and of his brief and tragic love for a city girl physically and temperamentally unequipped for the terrible struggle with nature which is the inevitable lot of the poor habitant. The same tale has been told about the cruel lot of the gently bred wives of many a pioneer in the frontier lands of both the United States and Canada, but when the scene is laid in Quebec and described by one who knows the language and mind of the habitant very completely, it takes on a new pathos and picturesqueness. The constant need for the hardest kind of work, the perils of the intense cold, the beauty of the forest, the simplicity of the folk, all are handled with delicate skill.

There are many clever conventionalized drawings of rural subjects by Jean Simard.

JEAN SIMARD

Bouquet And Bon-Bons

By JOHN PAUL

WINE, WOMEN AND WORDS—by Billy Rose —*Musson*—$3.00.

SHAKE WELL BEFORE SERVING—by Bennett Cerf—*Musson*—$3.75.

IN the nostrils of many The Rose may irritate, but if like thousands of others you frankly like him, here is a choice bunch of American beauties in an autobiographical bouquet with Salvador Dali illustrations. For 48-year-old Billy it is a first book effort (his "Pitching Horseshoes" launched him upon literary seas), but for publisher and indefatigable raconteur Bennett Cerf, it is a repeat, glittering collection of the anecdotes and impressions, mostly humorous, with which he caught and held the public eye last year.

Rose's brash quips and brassy prose ring best when he talks about his own specialty—night club and show business, and have a trifle hollow sound when he tries to outdo Dorothy Parker, Ring Lardner, O. Henry or Guy de Maupassant in the short story department. But throughout the entire, loosely constructed work Billy's own fabulous personality sparkles and his whimsical recall of persons and events and bits of philosophy give him a build-up as terrific as any of his

HELEN GUITON

shows ("Jumbo", "Aquacade", etc.) ever got. His likes and dislikes make gilt-edged common sense.

About swing music: "When an orchestra buries the tune, I'm for burying the orchestra."

About future stars: "Except for Jolson and Chevalier, I can't get excited about the new arrivals in the entertainment business."

About the atomic age: "I wish people wouldn't tell me the truth about certain things. I wish the engineers would keep their slide-rules out of the bits of fairyland left in this bolixed-up world . . . For my dough the most important people in the world are doctors."

Incidentally, after Billy's own character is well bathed in spotlights, he shifts them to his wife, Eleanor Holm, whom he outrageously adores.

Rose's literary vehicle tears along at a supersonic clip but Cerf's omnibus is a relaxing, stop-and-go sort of thing. Illustrated by Carl Rose, his chapters cover a wide range—theatre, travel, radio, front page personalities, shaggy doggerel, Hollywood and society. But like Rose, Cerf too is best in his specialty—the book business. Some items are old (*e.g.*, fascinating detail about Alexander Dumas; Oscar Wilde's remark to a U.K. customs officer after a visit to U.S. in 1882: "I have nothing to declare but my genius."); some are current (*e.g.*, Before S. J. Perelman made his recent world tour a friend warned, "If you expect to have anything to do with those beauties in the South Pacific, Sid, be sure to boil them first.") In Cerf's book the literary legend of the Kinsey report has already grown to respectable (or disrespectable) proportions. So has the literary vogue of "Forever Amber".

When Cerf takes a cosmic peek, he is less alarming than Rose. He tells of the Navajo Indian who was interrupted while sending a smoke signal in the New Mexican desert during the first A-bomb trial in 1945. The Indian pulled himself together in time to see a tower of smoke billow out into the sky, watched in awe-stricken silence for a moment, and then murmured, "I wish I'd said that."

MASTERPIECES OF RELIGIOUS VERSE

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THE BOOKSHELF

Tale of Canada's Northern Land Is First Hand And First Rate

By SARAH POPPETT

GOLDEN NORTH—by Marie McPhedran—*Macmillan*—$2.50.

CANADIAN teen-agers (and adults too) here have a golden opportunity of learning about the great treasure and romance in our north as they follow the adventures of Ricky Thompson, a prospector's son. At first Ricky in the Northern Manitoba mining camp has difficulty persuading his father to take him on the prospecting trip, but his father's partner, Uncle Jim, clinches the argument for the boy. It is to Uncle Jim that the pair of Cree Indians bring samples of gold quartz.

The writer, now the wife of Toronto's Dr. Harris McPhedran, tells this authentic, fascinating narrative out of her own experiences. With her first husband, the late Gordon Duncan, she was an early visitor to Flin Flon, travelling by snowmobile, aeroplane and canoe.

"What I have tried to do," says Mrs. McPhedran, "is capture the spirit of the north and to put on paper the magnificent characteristics of our prospectors, their stamina and self-reliance, their never-failing hope and optimism."

The atmosphere of the north and the personalities of its resourceful people are vividly portrayed as the tale unfolds around the main character, Ricky. He learns all the facets of the profession—from shooting the rapids, making portages and cooking outdoors to staking a claim and finding gold. But he also appreciates—just as the young reader will—the stirring beauty of the northern hills and lakes. Parents who fear that escape literature for youth may be taken too literally will approve of the ending. Ricky's first thought after the initial celebration of the discovery is to go to university—in his father's words, "learning to be a darn good prospector."

FOREST RANGER—by Jack Hambleton—*Longmans, Green*—$2.75.

In this well-deserved tribute to the few hundred faithful and courageous pilots and rangers of the Ontario forestry service, Jack Hambleton has presented Canadian teen-agers with a novel that smoothly blends facts and fiction.

The author is a well-known outdoors writer (*e.g.*, "Fisherman's Paradise," "Hunter's Holidays") and has travelled all over the locale of this story—by canoe, aeroplane and dog-team. The ring of authenticity in background material, therefore, which he brings to the fictional story of young Bill Hanson becoming a forestry pilot, makes the book a certain favorite with any red-blooded outdoors boy. Actually the story of Bill and his instructor-friend, pilot Bun Higgins, fighting fires and criminals also has a large measure of fact in it.

Mr. Hambleton's knowledge of the forestry service's problems, the thrills of life in the Temagami and Algonquin Park areas, and the ability to spin an exciting woods yarn put this picture of life in the northland right at the top of 1948 selections for your young friend's library.

CYNTHIA OF BEE TREE HOLLOW—by Genevieve Fox—*McClelland & Stewart*—$2.50.

Girls 11-15 will enjoy this romantic and exciting story of how a spunky young girl in the Southern mountains of the U.S. helped her father protect his farm property from a dam project that would envelop it under water. Oh yes, there is a leading boy character too.

THE RAINBOW BOOK OF BIBLE STORIES—edited by May Lamberton Becker, illustrated by Hilda Van Stockum—*McClelland & Stewart*—$1.59.

As the editor hopes, these stories should furnish young readers (10-15) not only with some highlight incidents and personalities from the Bible but an incentive to read about them in the original. They have been selected and arranged in chronological order to form a continuous narrative with frequent, fine color illustrations. Forty-five are from the Old Testament (*e.g.*, Noah and the Ark, Joseph and His Brothers); fifty-three from the New Testament (*e.g.*, The Boyhood of Jesus, Jesus Gives Sight to a Blind Man). The Biblical reference is given with each story and the simple language is as close to that of the King James version as the editor could get. It is a careful presentation of Biblical literature which should interest and instruct thoughtful readers.

—*Photo by John Steele*

MARIE McPHEDRAN

AMOS AND THE MOON—story and pictures by Jan B. Balet—*Oxford*—$2.50.

Striking color illustrations and an exciting story about a little lad who wanted the moon will tickle your 3-to-6-year-olds. Amos takes his problem to a variety of people—the baker, policeman, *et al.*

THE HILLS OF VARNA—by Geoffrey Trease—*Macmillan*—$2.50.

Here is a story for boys and girls 11-16. It is about a teen-ager who at the beginning of the 16th century is forced to flee England and fend for himself and an adventurous girl in an exciting journey across Renaissance Europe.

ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND—by Lewis Carroll—*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.50.

Sooner or later every child must own an "Alice" and this volume seems to us quite the most handsome edition with which to make a beginning in the immortal classic. In addition to an attractive format, sturdy binding and the original Sir John Tenniel line drawings, the book contains 16 full-color full-page illustrations. Figures and scenes in the never-never land have been recreated in model form by Hugh Gee, celebrated English model maker, and photographed to give an uncannily realistic effect of depth and tone.

BIG MIDDLE AND LITTLE—by D. M. Anderson, illustrated by Norman Meredith—*Oxford*—$1.50.

Boys and girls 8-11 who like animal stories will be thrilled by this humorous, extended version of The Three Bears and Goldylocks story. The little girl tries to teach them manners and goes off with them on a sequence of adventures; visiting a hermit, Their Highnesses in a castle, dukes and duchesses, *et al.*

NIX-NOUGHT-NOTHING AND ELFEN HILL—by Naomi Mitchison—*Clarke, Irwin*—90 cents.

These are two clever children's plays in poetry form with full stage directions and a minimum of scenery. Youngsters in the later grades of elementary school should be able to handle the first. It has eight scenes and eight cast members (king, princess, wizard, etc.) with a fairy tale motif. The second is much shorter with only three scenes but more characters (queen, prince, chamberlain, pages, elf king, etc.), and suitable for production by younger children who can, of course, read verse.

THE EMPTY TOWER—by Jean Bothwell, illustrated by Margaret Ayer—*McClelland & Stewart*—$2.50.

Girls 9-12 can read about their Indian opposite number, a little girl called Premi who goes to school in Rajahpur and in-between-times manages a fair with great success.

GOD'S WORLD AND JOHNNY—by Dorothy Westlake Andrews, illustrations by Mary Royt—*Ryerson*—65 cents.

In a series of short stories and colorful illustrations, Johnny's questions of What? When? Why? Who? are answered by his father and mother, sensibly and logically, but the real answer to the big question, Johnny finds, is always God. Here is an excellent "read-aloud" book for parents with 3 to 5 year olds.

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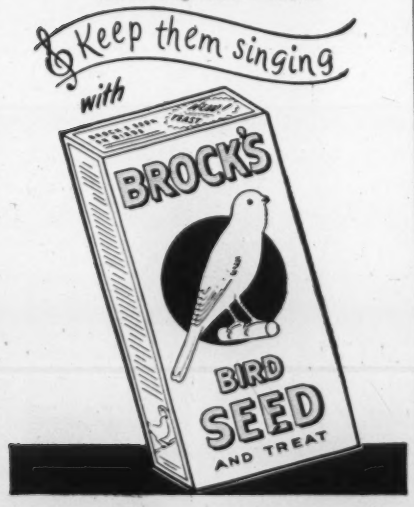

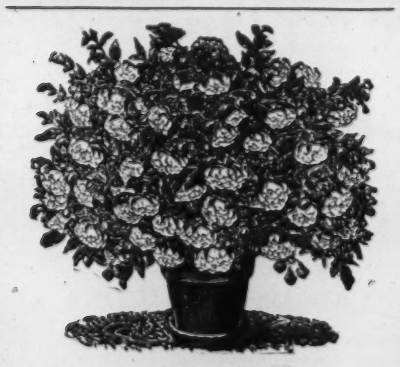

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THE BOOKSHELF

THE AMAZING PRANKS OF MASTER TILL EULENSPIEĞEL—retold from original sources by L. Gombrich, scenes by E. Katzer—*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.25.

THE gay story of the rascal Till who set half the townspeople of Europe on their ears is told in simple language with all the famous incidents and the well-known climax included. The author used original sources to gather all the essential details. An attractive feature is the numerous full-color illustrations of episodes and characters by the realistic method of model-stage-set and photography.

THE BOOK OF THE FOUR COLOR PENCILS—by Daddy Grumbler—*Oxford*—$1.50.

This funny little story concerns four pencils that decide to make a picture book. They get the pencil sharpener to help them. After children 3-5 have been read the story, they can help the pencils in their task by finishing the coloring of the pages themselves.

ROSA AND RANDY—by Katherine Wigmore Eyre, pictures by Mabel Jones Woodbury—*Oxford*—$2.50.

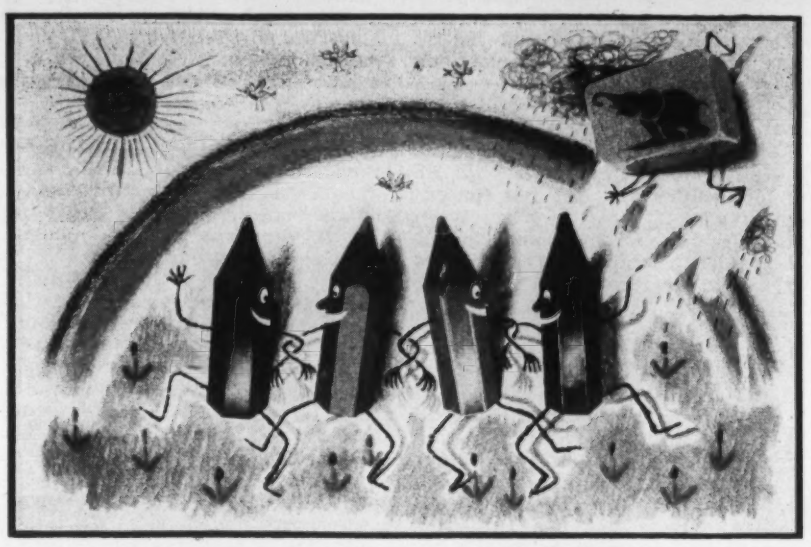
Children 9-12 will here meet two lovable characters who live and work on neighboring California ranches. Life for Randy on Rancho de Los Amigos is particularly hard because his father is a one-legged veteran. However, he learns the routine quickly. Rosa turns out to be a pal despite the fact that for a year a feud existed between her family's ranch and Los Amigos. The story is told with gusto and suspense with colorful detail about ranch life.

PAINTED PORTS—by C. Fox Smith—*Oxford*—$2.25.

In the vein of Treasure Island, for boys 11-15, this story tells of more of the sea experiences of Barty Dale. He sails aboard the *Sir Thomas Hobson* as ship's apprentice in the days of four-masted schooners and pirates, is captured by a French privateer but manages to escape through the assistance of strange friends.

THE SEA OF ADVENTURE—by Enid Blyton—*Macmillan*—$2.25.

Boys and girls 11-13 will be thrilled by this fourth book in the series about two boys, two girls and their parrot. They all visit a lonely northern island and run into humorous situations and excitement, the thrills involving enemy parachutings.



From "The Book of the Four Colour Pencils"

NOW IT'S FALL — by Lois Lenski — *Oxford* — $1.00.

On facing pages are smart little rhymes on the motif of autumn (falling leaves, rain, etc.) and full-color illustrations on the same themes. Boys and girls of 3-5 will enjoy being read poems like these:

Gobble, gobble, turkey,
Run while you can,
Or some one will catch you
And put you in a pan!

CANADIAN NATURE—"Canadian Nature" magazine annual—$2.50.

For all young people interested in Canada's outdoors, whether the specialty lies in plants, animals, birds, marine life, photography, art or just plain hiking, *Canadian Nature* magazine is a welcome periodical. This is an attractively bound collection of the five issues of 1948, containing articles on all phases of natural science with color photographs, drawings and diagrams.

JESUS, STORIES FOR CHILDREN—by James D. Smart, illustrations by J. M. Swanson—*Ryerson*—65 cents.

Primary class people will enjoy these nine stories about the work of Jesus and parents will be satisfied with the understanding way in which the New Testament incidents are handled. Each story shows the Biblical passage that is being retold in simple language (*e.g.*, "Jesus Chooses His Friends" is the *Matt.* 4: 18-22 episode of the selection of Peter, Andrew, James and John).

MALKIN'S MOUNTAIN — by Ursula Moray Williams—Oxford—$2.25.

Malkin is a wicked toymaker who makes life miserable with his magic for the good people of Drussl, a lovely little Alpine village—*by moving their mountain.* But Rudi is a brave hero indeed and with the help of his little friends puts bad old Malkin in his place. Illustrations by the author sharpen young reader (7-10) interest in this super-imaginative tale. It is peopled with Malkin's wooden soldiers, a sinister but pretty doll called Black Martha, Old Peter, little Anders, the twins and *petite* Elizabeth whose golden hair has special magical power and helps to catch the villain.

A KNIGHT OF THE ROYAL OAK—by Blanche Winder—*Clarke, Irwin*—$2.00.

Written by an expert English author of historical novels for children, this story has the same elements of stirring plot and authentic background that have distinguished her previous books. It is set in 16th Century Civil War England. A stout-hearted young French girl, living with her uncle in Worcester, shelters a wounded Royalist captain in the house, while the battle rages through the town. That is only one of the many exciting incidents in the story. For boys and girls 12-15.

SALTWATER SUMMER—by Roderick L. Haig-Brown—*Collins*—$2.50.

Don Morgan and his friend Tubby sailed in Don's 32-foot *Mallard,* with a heavy duty engine, for the summer salmon fishing off the British Columbia coast. Since Don had mortgaged the boat to get money for a friend's hospital expenses, the boys just had to have a good season to pay off the loan. In doing so, they learned about deep-sea fishing, what men of the fishing fleet are like, and, after a quarrel, a new respect for each other. This is a fast-paced, well characterized novel for boys in their early teens.

BOOK SERVICE

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FILM PARADE

A Realist In The Movie Studios Could Ruin Hollywood Industry

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

WHAT would happen, one wonders, if in addition to being a hundred times handsomer, richer and better dressed than the rest of us, movie-characters were provided with one-tenth the gumption of the average movie-goer? What would be the result, in fact, if film heroes and heroines checked their wild impulses for two minutes and used their heads?

Let's imagine, for instance, a conference taking place in one of Hollywood's major studios. A newly hired scriptwriter who hasn't yet learned the rules, gets up and says dubiously, "Look, I've just been thinking. Here we have a beautiful girl irresistibly attracted to a handsome stranger. The question is: Would she start the acquaintance straight off by slapping his face?" . . . In the meantime someone in the next conference room has been struck with an arresting idea. "Listen," he says, "we've got a good situation here — a girl shut up in a mountain cabin with a crazy killer who has been knocked temporarily unconscious. Wouldn't it seem more natural for this girl to get the hell out, instead of hanging round waiting for him to come to and try to beat her brains out with the end of his gun?"

It's easy to see what would happen if this sort of infection spread through the studios. In a wild search for the fine rare grain of common sense all plots would be dismantled, and nobody would be able to put them together again. With no more witless angles there would be no more plots; with no more plots, no more movies; with no more movies, bloody revolution and the breakdown of the capitalist system.

Just to demonstrate how perilously Hollywood skates on the thin ice of fantasy let's take three current movies and try to figure out what might happen if some realist in the studios took the plots in hand and attempted to force them to make sense.

Quite an Idea

Let's start with "Woman Hater", a product of the British studios. In "Woman Hater" Mr. Stewart Granger, an English lord and confirmed misogynist, is first shown helping a bridegroom to escape from his bride at the altar. The two then start to their club but are held up on the way by a frantic crowd waiting to welcome a French movie star (Edwige Feuillere). This spectacle fills the hero with loathing and he is further outraged when he gets to the club and reads a press interview in which she announces that she only wants to get away from her public and find a quiet spot in the country where she can set down some of the ideas she has been collecting on the odiousness of men. Someone laughingly proposes that the hero might put her up at his ducal estate; and after doing a double-take he agrees that that might be quite an idea—

At this point our realist rises and says indignantly, "Look this guy's supposed to be a woman hater. Then why should he suddenly decide to entertain this woman, particularly as he looks to be a screwball of the worst type? Now my idea would be that he would go right on sipping brandy at his club while she holed up in some hotel and refused to see the press. Then she could go back to France with an overwhelming vote from the British movie press as the Most Uncooperative Actress of the year."

The script would then have gone into the waste paper basket and we would have been spared the sight of Mr. Granger falling over his horse's head into a mud puddle, diving into shallow water with a mud bottom, twice knocking himself cold while in swimming and having to be towed ashore, getting tight on brandy and twice falling downstairs . . . Ah well, let's go on to "Miss Tatlock's Millions" the second picture on the list.

This film opens with Barry Fitzgerald as the keeper of a lunatic millionaire who has just burned himself to death in Hawaii. Mr. Fitzgerald hasn't bothered passing along this news to the relatives, however and when it becomes necessary to bring Schuyler to New York he resourcefully hires a Hollywood stunt actor (John Lund) to impersonate his charge. (He has only to darken his hair and make gorilla faces for the resemblance to be perfect.) Back in New York the lunatic impersonator is a scream—lots of funny business here—and the pair seem to be getting away with their conspiracy until the hero takes a bath. The bath washes all the color out of his hair however, leaving him a blonde which is a dead giveaway—

"No, no, you can't *do* that!" ou

(*Continued on Page* 40)

OF BELLES AND BEAUX AND PARTY CLOTHES . . . and Sentimental Things

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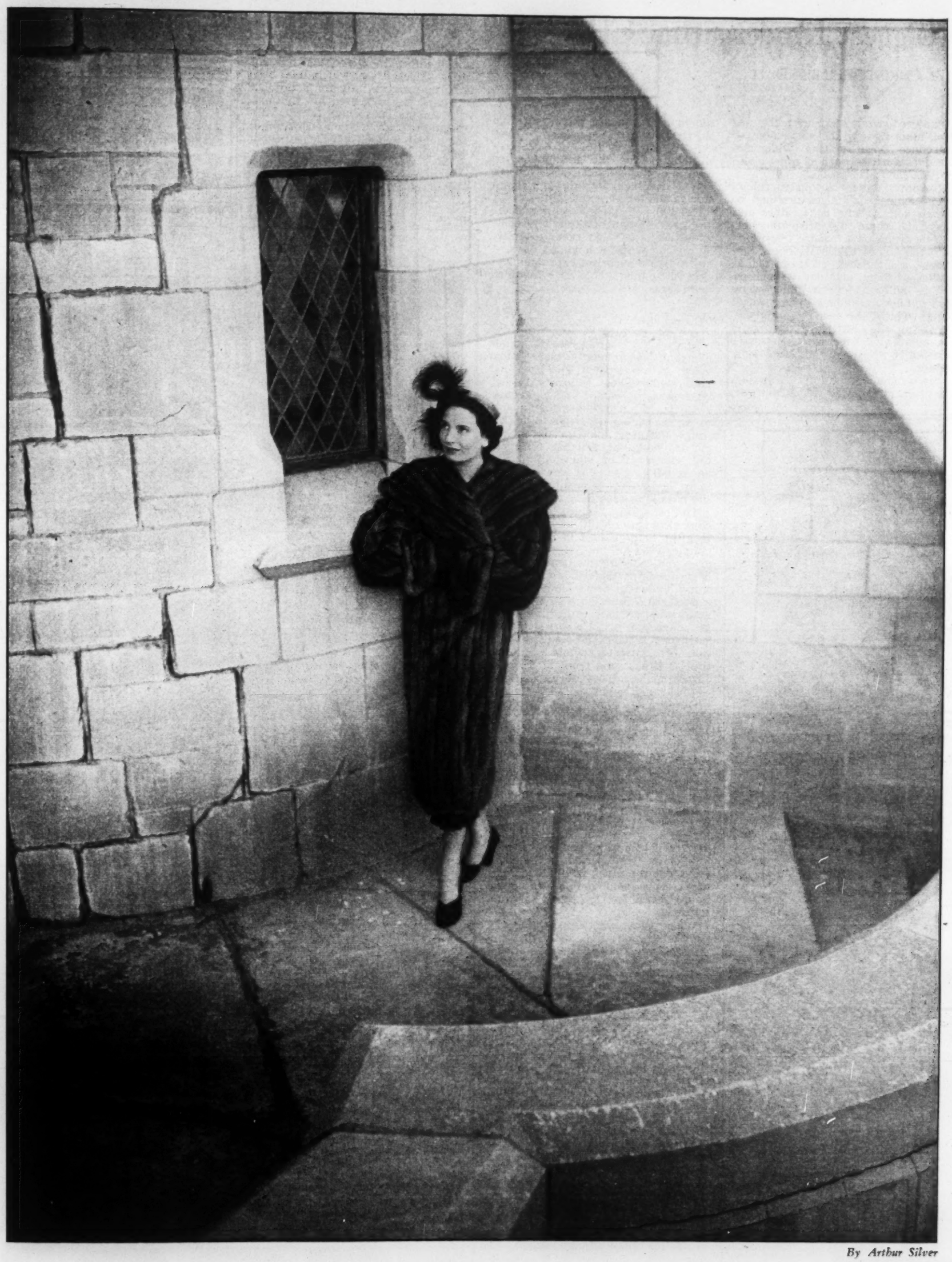

By *Arthur Silver*

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WORLD OF WOMEN

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

IN

The World's Biggest Kindergarten Class

By CHRISTOBEL BENDALL

IF you were seated in a certain control booth at the Toronto studios of the C.B.C. some weekday morning between early October and late May you would see a slight, graceful brunette enter to conduct the program, "Kindergarten of the Air."

Dorothy Jane Goulding awaits her signal, seated at the piano, her script propped on a stand at her right. While the hands of the studio clock creep slowly toward zero there is time to study the sensitive, intelligent face of the kindergarten teacher. Her grey-green eyes twinkle in a friendly smile. Her flexible mouth reveals generosity and a love of the humorous.

Everyone in the studio is alert as the second hand of the studio clock jerks away the last few moments of the concluding broadcast. With a downward swing of his arm the control man signals the announcer to introduce Dorothy Jane while she provides a background of quiet piano music. Then she speaks.

Dorothy Jane obviously enjoys broadcasting. It is fascinating to watch her. As she talks, sings and plays she seems to be projecting herself by means of a "mental television" into the homes of her listeners. She "sees" the children at their radios, smiles at them, chuckles with them.

The children love it. They write and tell her so, naming their favorite songs which she has taught them. Most of the letters, from many Canadian and American points, are written by the boys and girls themselves.

No wonder some of her enthusiastic listeners are well past kindergarten age! If you are three years old she becomes your playmate. If you are a staid thirty-three or fifty-three she charms you, too, and makes you a child again, retracing with you the joys of childhood days through songs, stories and let's-pretend games.

Even the business-like announcers and control men at the studio come under her spell and seem to relive happy moments of boyhood days. A quick glance surprises expressions of shy but unmistakable enjoyment on their faces.

Story-Teller

The secret of her success lies in her pleasant, exceptionally clear radio voice, in her evident love for, and understanding of, children; in her keen sense of humor and vivid imagination. She is gifted in being able to write her own scripts, sing the songs and play her own accompaniments. Moreover, she has mastered the great art of story-telling. She never talks *at* the children but *with* them, and makes each child feel that she is talking especially with him.

The program is valued by mothers who have children of pre-school age. It gives them a lead in discovering simple ways of teaching their children and of telling them stories. This is the pattern: there is always something to learn, some simple music, a good yarn suited to a small child's understanding, and something to do in connection with what has been learned. The power of positive suggestion (as against "Johnny! don't do that!") is a strong point of Dorothy Jane's method. They do as she says —and like it!

Dorothy Jane uses seasonal topics. She tells and sings of falling leaves in autumn; of wind and snow in winter; of flowers and singing birds in spring, and gives simple, interesting facts about the world of nature in addition to her once-upon-a-time stories and let's-pretend games. Regular young listeners build up quite a repertoire of happy songs with catchy tunes. After such activity as hopping about the room like kangaroos there is a brief rest period of listening quietly to the piano while little gems of excerpts from the classics attune young ears to the sound of fine music.

When asked whether she had any particular point she would like emphasized and passed on to mothers, Dorothy Jane spoke of the value of story-telling. She said, "When a child asks for a story, his mother should be able to make up a simple one and tell it. Mothers may gasp and say they couldn't possibly do it. But a simple story can be developed from every day things and happenings known to the child. Or mothers may base their stories on remembered events of their own childhood. Such a story told to the child by his mother (or father) means far more to him and is more thoroughly enjoyed than a story read word for word from a book."

Dorothy Jane is a native of Toronto and was educated there as well as in England and in Vienna. She holds a teaching certificate from Toronto Normal School and has taught all grades at Forest Village School, Toronto. The study and performance of music, the ballet and drama have interested her from her earliest years. She is an Associate of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Toronto, and of the Royal Academy of Dancing of London, England, and has performed as a dancer on this continent and abroad.

Her varied dramatic talents have found expression not only in acting but also in writing plays, designing costumes and scenery and in being producer and stage manager as well. Her radio specialty in the past has been the narration of fairy tales, including several dramatized series both in the children's entertainment programs of the C.B.C. and in the Ontario school broadcasts.

The first broadcast of "Kindergarten of the Air" on September 29, 1947, marked the beginning of an experimental effort to meet a long felt need of a radio program suitable for children of pre-school age. Mr. R. S. Lambert, Supervisor of Educational Broadcasts of the C.B.C., had obtained information about Australia's radio kindergarten which has been operating successfully for a number of years. He presented his findings, with sample recordings of the Australian program, to the Federation of Home and School, the Institute of Child Study, the Women's Institute and the National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting.

During this preparatory period Miss Christine Heinig, M.A., Ph.D., a specialist in pre-school education and child development and a former staff member of Columbia University, was invited to come from New York. Miss Heinig had been lent by Columbia to the Australian Government and during her eight years in Australia she

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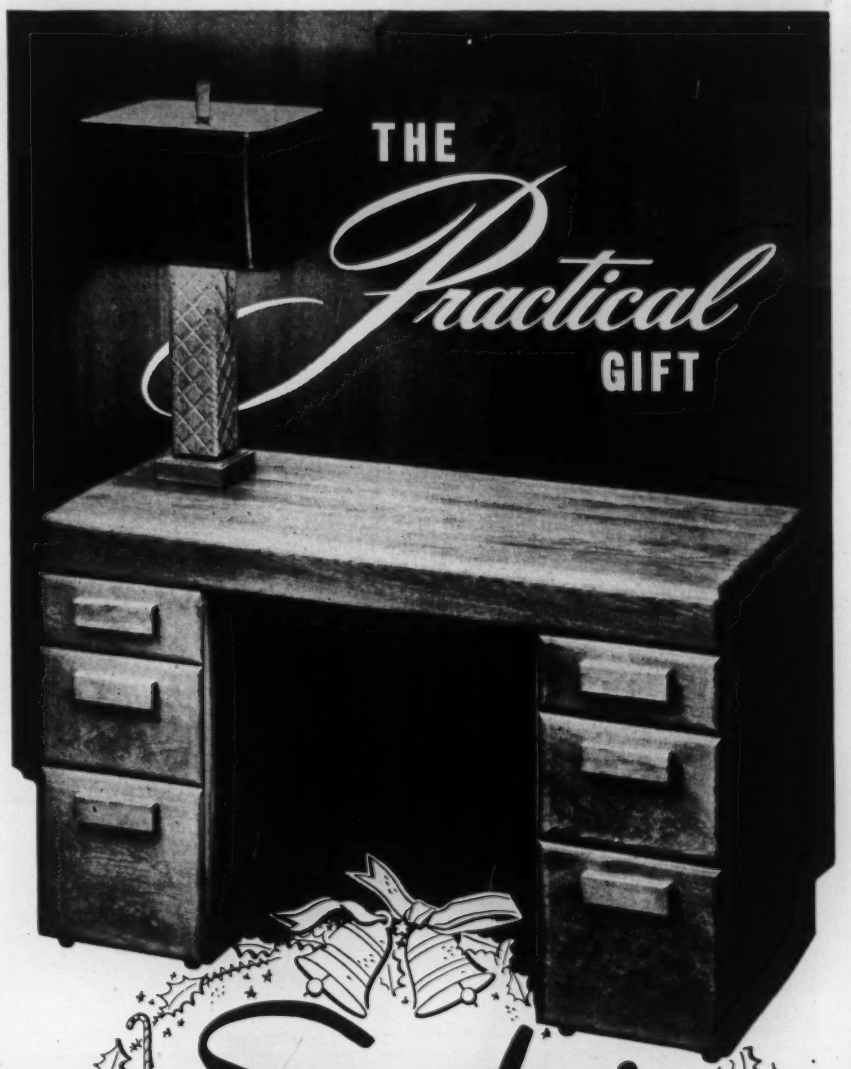
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had assisted in the establishment of the radio kindergarten there. With her wide training and experience she gave most helpful and valuable advice to those who were planning a tentative Canadian program.

Junior League

Various types of pre-school programs were considered and a number of auditions were held. Interest and enthusiasm grew. The idea of a Canadian radio kindergarten caught fire. The Junior League hearing of this offered to sponsor the program in its experimental stage as a joint presentation of the C.B.C. and the League. This they did until the end of February, 1948. Since then, the C.B.C. has been fully and solely responsible for the program.

From the first the radio kindergarten made such a hit that it quickly sprouted from an experiment to an established success. Canadians can be proud of the fact that the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has launched the first radio kindergarten program on this continent, and that the program is written and produced by a Canadian.

It's fascinating to picture hundreds of girls and boys in the homes of the nation listening in, "going to kindergarten at home." And when Mother turns off the vacuum cleaner and props the broom against the wall during the brief program and sits down at the radio beside Jimmie and Sally, her time is well spent as she grows closer to her children by sharing their program with them. It's easy to imagine what the program means to girls and boys who live far from schools—and to their mothers and fathers who are keen for their children to have early training and instruction as many city children are able to have.

It's an intriguing picture—children in the homes of crowded cities, in small towns and villages, and in the isolated homes of mountain and prairie — the biggest kindergarten class in the world!

CROSSWORD ADDICTS

The Brain-Teaser Contest

By LUCY VAN GOGH

TO THE great astonishment of those members of the SATURDAY NIGHT staff who are not themselves crossword fans, hundreds of readers sent in their answers to the question concealed in the Brain-Teaser which appeared in the issue of November 13. The answers shed a good deal of light not only on the question "Why do you work these puzzles?" but also on the methods of work, and the likes and dislikes, of the addicts of the more intelligent type of crossword puzzle.

A surprisingly large number of the replies made it clear that the puzzle solver habitually works in collaboration with somebody else—usually a wife or husband, but sometimes a son or daughter or even a friend. The element of rivalry, of seeing who can solve the largest number of clues or get the more difficult ones answered first, is evidently for many people a large part of the fun.

This is interesting, because collaboration is evidently also the source of a large part of the fun which Louis and Dorothy Crerar derive from contriving the Brain-Teasers. They are so keen on it that for several years they compiled similar puzzles every week or almost so with no idea of publication, and merely sent them around to a small group of interested friends, some of whom retaliated with similar puzzles of their own. Working as a team they find that they complement each other and that the building of the puzzles is both a stimulation and a relaxation, as well as being a lot of fun.

Mrs. Crerar is a native of Galt, Ont., and Mr. Crerar was born in London, England, but has lived in Canada since 1924. He is the pianist with the "Toronto Trio" at the Royal York Hotel, where he is well known not only for his handling of the ivories but also for his continual smoking of handmade cigarettes which he rolls with the artless expertness of an Arizona cowhand. The Crerars have two sons, David aged three, and Michael aged one, neither of whom has yet shown any interest in crossword puzzles. Since the only time for clear thinking in the Crerar household is after the children have gone to bed, most of the work of puzzle building is done in the late evening. Both of the Crerars are keenly interested in the progress of the arts in Canada, which accounts for the subject matter of a good many of their clues.

Practically without exception the readers who sent in answers to the hidden question expressed a lively interest in the Brain-Teasers and a desire that they should be continued. None of them wanted the puzzles made any easier, and a few of them expressed a willingness to stand for a slightly higher degree of difficulty; and on the ground that the solvers have now acquired a pretty good idea of the way in which the minds of the puzzle-makers work, the Crerars will probably stiffen them up a little by degrees in the near future. They have watched the competition with the greatest of interest, and are happy to know that so many people are deriving enjoyment from the puzzles. Although they did not participate in the judging they will carefully examine all the entries for indications of what it is that puzzle-solvers look for in this feature.

The judges report having a very good time with the entries, and finding it decidedly difficult to pick the five winners of the consolation prize of a book up to the value of $5. About the superiority of the winner of the first prize, whose entry was printed in last week's issue, they had no doubt at any stage of the proceedings. It was fortunate, however, that the length limit had not been set any lower than 25 words, as that was the exact number used by L. Burchell (Windsor, N.S.) in her highly successful limerick. One or two excellent replies had to be ruled out because the author had to stick a number of words together with hyphens in order to get within the limit.

Dorothy Crerar

Readers will possibly be interested in a few samples taken more or less at random from prize-winners and non-prize-winners alike. The special character of the Crerar inventions was noted by several, among them the competitor who wrote: "They entertain with delicate humor, and always refer correctly to things Canadian, especially regarding Canada's arts—a rare occurrence."

A reader in Victoria, B.C., finds cheer in the fact that "The spectacle of something more or less intelligible emerging from such idiotic complications and combinations stimulates hope for the United Nations." Perhaps we ought to send SATURDAY NIGHT, with the Crerar puzzle marked, to Mr. Stalin and Mr. Tito.

Louis Crerar

That the puzzles strike the happy mean of difficulty seems to be proven by the comment of a solver in West Vancouver:

"Agreeably they tease the brain.
Times crosswords only give me pain,
While those which every day appear
In local papers make me jeer."

The judges were sorry that they had to rule out for length an entry from the University of British Columbia:

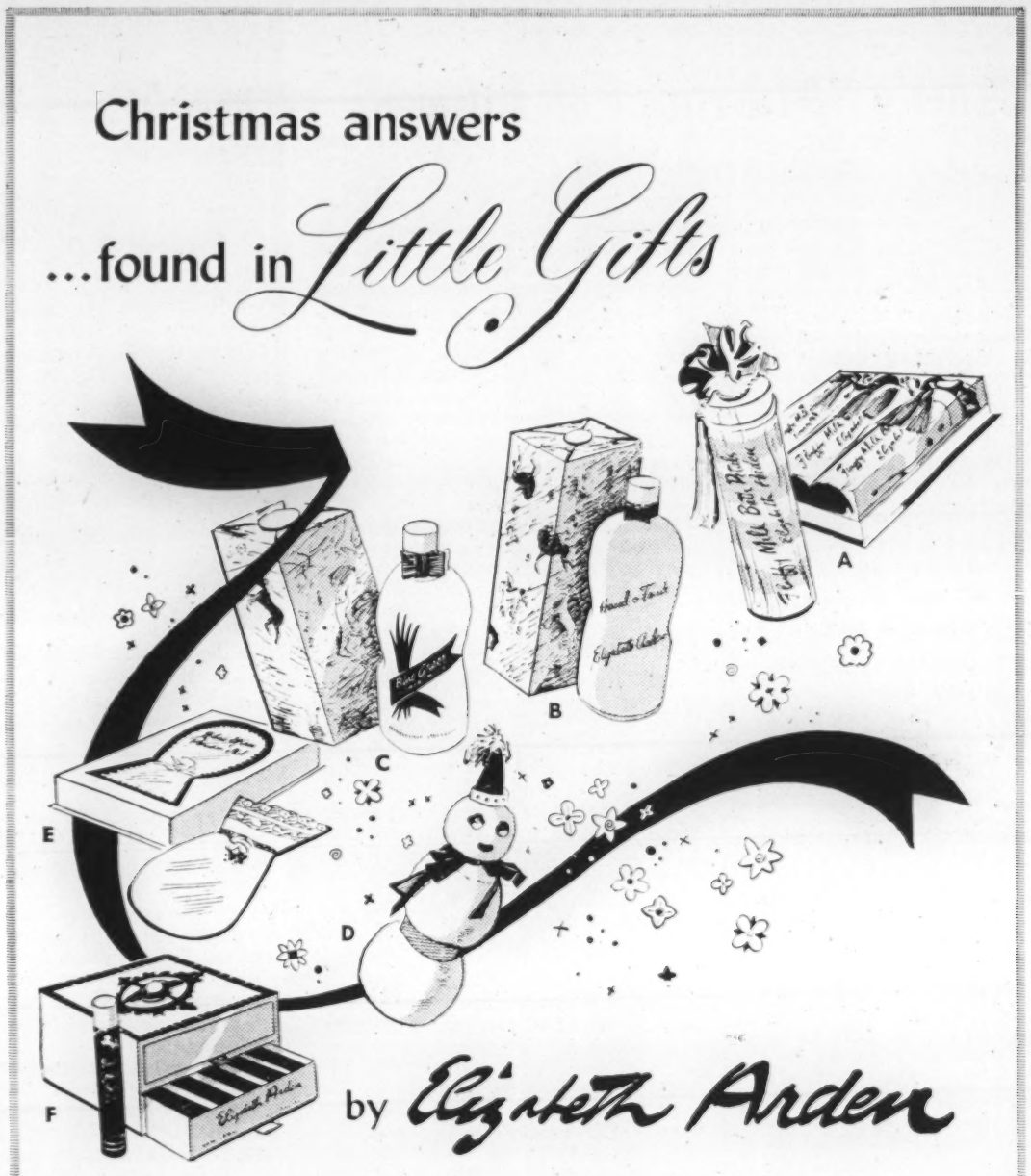
"If you'd told me that I'd have to work 'em
Then I'd have been tempted to shirk 'em.
Now I say 'Play before reading!'
And I do 'em preceding
Wynne Plumptre, Miss Ross, and John Yocom."

A Niagara Falls reader says she began doing them "for relief from household worries" and now cannot stop. She does not say what happened to the worries.

A surprisingly large number indicated that a certain competitive spirit between husband and wife had a lot to do with the fun. For example: "I work these puzzles because they afford my wife her finest opportunity of realizing she's a better man than I am." This we suspect of being writ sarcastic.

Most of the best replies were in verse. In none of them was there a more complicated rhyme scheme than in this from London, Ont.:

"I cheer Brain-Teasers by Crerar
And jeer at those that are clearer.
A straightforward clue
Being strictly taboo
Rates high with this Crerar-Adherer."



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BAYER

Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro"

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THE fairy-like, sunshiny lightness of Mozart's music to the rather unpleasant plot of Beaumarchais's satiric "Marriage of Figaro" is broken through in a few places by the profoundly serious themes which he wrote for the role of the Countess Almaviva; and it is those moments which stand out in memory in a retrospect of the 1786 masterpiece of *opera buffa* which was given at the Eaton Auditorium on two evenings last week by the Royal Conservatory Opera School under Nicholas Goldschmidt's baton. The Countess of the occasion was Louise Roy, and she is something more than a highly accomplished opera singer. Her voice has the quality which stirs the heart-strings like the violin tones of a Mischa Elman, and she acts with it as well as with gesture and expression. The part is not of the first importance in the opera except that it has more emotional depth than all the rest put together; and one would greatly like to hear this singer in a tragic role.

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The other characters (and indeed a good deal of the Countess) are pure comedy, and can be admirably done with no more than a good and well-trained voice and proper stage direction. Andrew MacMillan as Figaro and Marguerite Gignac as Susanna were more than adequate, and Glenn Burns as the Count needed only a little more depth and authority to be equally so. But the great achievement of the performance was the amazing perfection of ensemble achieved by Conductor Goldschmidt and of stage direction by Herman Geiger-Torel. There was not the slightest suggestion of amateurishness or deficiency of rehearsal in the whole evening.

The piece does not need the stellar vocal qualities which we have since come to associate with opera; its chief requirement is technical skill and an immense amount of rehearsing, and these were provided in full measure. Mr. Goldschmidt's climaxes were built up with great care and with a splendid response to his baton from both singers and instrumentalists. If there was a certain monotony of beat at times it was probably due to the difficulty of holding a large body of performers, chiefly amateurs, together in a rubato timing. The stage pictures were charming, and as the chorus is small there was more ease of movement than in previous productions.

Nicholas Goldschmidt, who conducted the Royal Conservatory's Opera School presentation "Marriage of Figaro" by Mozart last week.

MUSIC

All-Out Wagner

By JOHN YOCOM

TWO years ago Canadian soprano Eileen Farrell began her first recital and concert tour, demonstrating that she was just as effective on the concert platform as she had been on the radio. As guest artist at the T.S.O. subscription concert last week, she showed that the range of her concert ability is still being extended.

It was a musically dramatic evening with an all-Wagner program. Miss Farrell's contributions were in the "Wesendock" Song Cycle and in the Finale "Immolation" scene, the last of three extracts from "Gotterdammerung". She gave a fine vocal conception of Brünnhilde's climactic hour of destruction. It was accomplished vocalism with full-bodied tonal resources and top-notch Wagnerian styling, completely free of ham. The orchestra, too, unmistakably projected the sweeping, cataclysmic development in "The Twilight" but exceeded its proper degree of volume in some passages to blanket Miss Farrell. This covering up of voice was more serious in the earlier cycle where the variegated moods and subtleties needed maximum vocal underlining for best effect. Even so, the richness of texture and wealth and warmth of color in Miss Farrell's voice were still impressively apparent.

The orchestra completed the bill with "Entrance of the Gods into Valhalla" and "Siegfried Idyll". All in all, it was a good evening with lots of Wagnerian feeling, the strings being especially eloquent and the brass, on their fullest evening's work this season, moderately so.

Justified "S.R.O."

A sold-out house indicated the advance interest in the Conservatory's "Wednesday Five O'Clock" last week. The new faculty member and Hungarian pianist, Bela Boszormenyi-Nagy, was the artist. At the end of the first half of the program, listeners beside us remarked that for them never had 45 minutes passed so quickly. It was an understandable reaction, for in that period, second by second, Mr. Boszormenyi, playing Bach's Toccata and Fugue in E minor, Mozart's Adagio in E minor and Beethoven's Sonata in C minor, had introduced himself to Toronto as a distinctively new musical personality, a virtuoso of rare capabilities. It was not simply that he was fluent and technically skilful (his Beethoven was Schnabel-like in tone, flawless in matters of articulation, phrasing and touch) but he elegantly expanded the separate essences of Bach, Mozart and Beethoven.

Similarly in the second half, with three sparkling intermezzi by Brahms, a rondo on folk-tunes and two dances in Bulgarian rhythm by Bartok and two études by Debussy, there was also a bold underlining of composer individuality. At all times the pulse of Mr. Boszormenyi's rhythm and meter were reassuringly secure. In the Bartok there were humorous 8-to-the-bar boogie-like subtleties; in the Debussy a responsive touch with a legato style, a sensitive awareness of good phrasing and sure technique surfacing an emotional maturity. In fact, this handsome young Hungarian with the unassuming personality has a technique that allows him to do just about anything. Let's hurry up with a full-fledged recital or orchestral appearance for him.

•

"Prelude" by C. H. Abrahall (Oxford, $2.25) is a delightfully told and illustrated story about Eileen Joyce, the famous young British concert, B.B.C. and recording pianist, and should be an inspiration to many youthful musicians. Furthermore, the author has so skillfully selected and elaborated the more formative incidents in the career of the young artist that the work makes a general biography of a sensitive artist.

•

The performance of the Messiah at Montreal's Notre Dame Church on Monday evening, December 13, was the second annual offering of Handel's masterpiece by the Casavant Society. The society took over the task of presenting the Messiah annually last year in order that a great Montreal tradition should be maintained without a break.

This season Canadian pianist George Haddad has appeared with the Vancouver, Calgary and Regina Symphony Orchestras and with numerous musical clubs in the west. He is going on to the Maritimes for further recitals. On Friday of last week he played with the Montreal Youth Orchestra.

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BRAIN-TEASER

Literally Literary

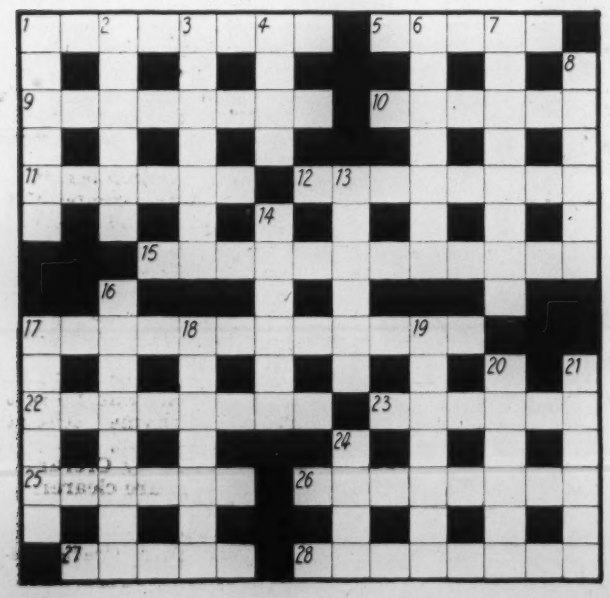
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. One of the first English novelists to be outstanding on the cricket grounds? (8)
5. Dhu you know your Scottish poet? (5)
9. Victorian novelist who, no doubt, would not wish to be seen with one of his own name. (8)
10. You draw it for life. (6)
11. Jewel leaves an open signal. (6)
12. Skinned, or down to the skin. (8)
15. Lows were $24 dressed; buy on margin. (5, 7)
17. Musical stretchers? (7, 5)
22. These give to the solo fiddle, opportunities to twiddle. (8)
23. General name in crossword puzzles. (6)
25. Do you go up them by rail? (6)
26. In with a French cake in Quebec. (8)
27. Merit's come to this, it seems. (5)
28. How the rooster looked? (8)

DOWN

1. But Pater is not the this of English literature. (6)
2. George Meredith's Sir Willoughby Patterne. (6)
3. The Turkish kind makes sticky fingers. (7)
4. Snap out of it. (4)
6. "In the seaport of St. Malo
'Twas a smiling morn in May
When the Commodore Jacques . . . . . .
To the westward sailed away". (M'Gee) (7)
7. Trip past these monks; they smell of cheese! (8)
8. It's hades where these spirits appear. (6)
13. Often on heads when it's tails. (3, 3)
14. A hundred a hundred and one a plant. (6)
16. In which your hand should never be seen. (4, 4)
17. Shut in, but can see around. (6)
18. Our Parisian aunt is almost finished by rum. (7)
19. A hoist named after a London hangman. (7)
20. Having a consuming passion? (6)
21. King Arthur's Knights sat this way at table. (6)
24. A 13 for saints? (4)



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Service
5. Alaska
10. Unsolved
11. Pan out
12. Onegin
13. All in fun
16. Gold diggers
19. The Klondike
24. Gold rush
25. Dawson
27. Accent
28. Delirium
29. Assure
30. Longing

DOWN

2. Easter
3. Valuing
4. Cree
6. Leaping
7. Scot-free
8. Astonish
9. Yukon
14. Laddie
15. Blanks
17. Stigmata
18. Fetlocks
20. Lardner
21. Erasing
22. Assign
23. R.N.W.M.P.
26. Zero

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CONCERNING FOOD

Yuletide Specialties

By MARJORY THOMPSON FLINT

COME the festive season you expect to have quite a few friends visit you, some by invitation and some who arrive without warning, and in order to extend gracious hospitality you like to "be prepared." Christmas cake is a big lifesaver on many occasions but you like to augment this with other morsels of your own baking and since these take time and effort to accomplish you keep them safely guarded from the family so that you are sure to have them when needed.

For the neighborly morning cup-of-coffee visitors who come to look over your Christmas loot and compare the bright sayings of the scooter set you have on hand a loaf of Christmas Fruit Bread which is right for this situation. The recipe just makes one loaf, so you usually double this in order to have plenty. As yet you have never had it on hand long enough to reach the moldy stage.

Christmas Fruit Bread (1 loaf)

½ cup scalded milk
¼ cup shortening
1 tbsp. sugar
2 tsp. salt

Cool to lukewarm.

Add—
1 pkg. granular yeast dissolved in ½ cup lukewarm water, according to directions on package

Blend in—
1 egg beaten
1/3 cup diced green citron peel
½ cup washed and dried raisins
¼ cup chopped nuts
¼ cup diced cherries
1 tbsp. grated orange rind
1 tsp. vanilla

Add—
3 cups sifted bread flour and mix until well blended. This will be quite a soft dough.

Turn onto a well floured board and shape into a loaf and place in a greased 9 x 4 x 3 inch pan and cover with greased wax paper and a damp towel.

Let rise in a warm place 80-85° F for about 1 hour or until double in bulk. Bake in a moderate oven 375°F for 1 hour. Let cool and spread with frosting made by combining ½ cup sifted icing sugar with 1 tbsp. milk and ¼ tsp. vanilla. Scatter small bits of candied cherries and chopped nuts over the top. Maybe you think this is gilding the lily but it gives that extra special festive look to your bread. Nice for a food gift too if you feel ambitious. As you see this is one of the quick yeast bread family involving the minimum amount of time and effort.

For an evening spent playing gin rummy, rumoli or bridge with a few other couples, you like to have some items for nibbling. These creations disappear like magic if left in dishes around the living room so you remove the strong box (containing marriage and birth certificates, storage, receipts, etc.) from the household safe and deposit them there for safekeeping. Here are four favorites.

Spiced Almonds

Blanch—
½ lb. shelled almonds. Dry out in slow oven 300°F.

Then sift together—
1¼ cups fruit or fine granulated sugar
1 tsp. salt
1 tsp. ginger
½ tsp. nutmeg
2 tsp. cloves
¼ cup cinnamon

Divide into 2 parts.

Add 1 tbsp. cold water to 1 egg white and beat slightly so that the egg white isn't stringy. Put a few almonds in a coarse strainer and dip it up and down in the egg white until each nut is coated. Roll the nuts in the sugar and spice mixture. Spread a layer of spiced sugar in a shallow pan and place the nuts on top of it leaving a space between each nut. Cover with the rest of the sugar.

Bake in a 300°F oven for 1½ hours stirring at the end of each half hour. The nuts will be coated with the brittle sugar mixture. Remove from the oven and sift the sugar from the nuts. Use this sugar for toast or for spicing more nuts.

Candied Grapefruit Peel

Remove the pulp and white membrane from about 4 grapefruit skins (use those left over from breakfast if you wish). Cut peel into ¼ inch strips and measure 3 cups. Soak overnight in 1 quart of water to which 1 tbsp. of salt has been added. Weigh down with a plate. Drain and wash. Cover with fresh water and bring just to the boiling point. Repeat this performance three times changing the water each time. Place peel in a saucepan and add 3 cups of sugar and boiling water to cover. Cook slowly until the peel is clear and the syrup is quite heavy but not to the "thread" stage. When done, remove from heat and add 1 tbsp. unflavored gelatine which has been softened in ¼ cup cold water. This improves the flavor and prevents the syrup from crystallizing. Let stand until cool. Drain and roll in sugar and allow to dry thoroughly on a cake rack. Store in tightly covered container.

Brazil Nut Chips

Cover ½ lb. of shelled Brazil nuts with boiling water. Simmer for 4 minutes. Drain well and then cut in thin slices *lengthwise* with a sharp knife. Place in a shallow pan and add 1 tbsp. butter and sprinkle with salt. Toast in a moderate oven 350°F for 20 to 30 minutes until golden brown and crisp stirring occasionally. Drain on paper towelling.

Cocoa Filbert Balls

1, 7 or 8 oz. package semi-sweet chocolate
¾ cup evaporated milk
36 shelled filberts

Melt chocolate in top part of double boiler. Stir in milk and cook for 20 minutes stirring frequently—this will be very thick. Turn into a bowl and chill for an hour in the refrigerator. Mold a teaspoon of chocolate around each filbert. Drop into a cocoa coating made of 2 tbsp. cocoa and 2 tbsp. icing sugar.

The present cost of butter would lead you to believe that there was nothing miserly about the Scotch when they dreamed up shortbreads. You plan on making some regardless of the budget since you're into this festive season up to and past the danger point of spending. Your recipe for shortbreads is much like everyone else's but you have never tasted any better so you carry on as before.

Shortbreads

1 cup (½ lb.) butter at room temperature
2 cups sifted bread flour
½ cup fruit sugar

Measure butter into mixing bowl. Cream until fluffy and add sugar continuing to cream until light. Add 1¾ cups flour, reserving ¼ cup for the bakeboard. Turn out dough and knead it in the flour. Pat or roll dough out ½ inch thick. Using cookie cutter any desired shape cut cookies close together. Push leftover pieces together and reroll and cut. Place on ungreased cookie sheet and garnish with cherries, colored sugar, peel, etc. if desired. Bake in 300°F oven (moderate) for 30 to 50 minutes. This will yield about 4 dozen cookies 1¾ inches in diameter.

Here is another favorite cookie to go with the shortbreads for the afternoon cup of tea.

Date And Almond Squares

½ lb. unblanched almonds
½ lb. pitted dates
4 egg whites
1 tsp. almond extract
1 cup fruit sugar

Shake almonds in a clean bowl to remove brown dust. Put almonds and dates through food chopper. Beat egg whites until stiff and gradually add fruit sugar continuing to beat. Add almond extract. Fold in the dates and almonds (a flat wire whip is good for this purpose) until well combined. Spread evenly in an ungreased cake pan 7 x 11 inches and bake in an oven (slow) 250°F for 50-60 minutes. Cut into squares in the pan while hot and let cool before serving. This makes about 3 dozen squares.

TECHNIQUE

Umbrella for Umbrella

By LOUISE STONE

THE usages and rules of etiquette pertaining to umbrellas require that certain niceties be observed. The instructions set forth in this article will be useful to those not too sure of themselves in such matters. Happily, much of this ignorance has disappeared before the increasing spread of knowledge of ethics and social courtesies applying to umbrellas.

To approach the subject in a strong, but by no means unreasonable way, it must be stressed that strict moral integrity demands that one make an initial purchase of an umbrella. Note the word "purchase." The same high principle requires that one purchase an umbrella of fair quality if one wishes to retain one's self-respect, maintain ethical standards, and avoid insult. For in quite good society, the rule of umbrella for umbrella is acceptable. This is not a bad rule, since it affords everyone an opportunity of dropping an acquaintance who neglects to buy an umbrella or whose umbrella is not up to scratch.

For many years umbrellas have played a part in social calls; and while calls as a usage of society are gradually dying out, let us assume that circumstances require you to call on a friend. On the way out, if there are umbrellas in the hall, you should pick one up and take it home with you. It is a fact that now people seldom leave umbrellas in the hall. It is probably owing to this development that calls are dying out.

Let us further assume that circumstances require you to call on a friend in wet weather, and you are obliged to carry an umbrella with you. Upon entering the house, first ascertain whether there are umbrellas in the hall. If there are none, do not set your umbrella down, not even for a minute. If your host offers to relieve you of it, decline graciously.

If he should ask directly why you are carrying your umbrella, use evasive tactics. Tell him about your diet, or about the time you dined with the ambassador. These, however, are merely suggestions, and your answer should be governed by the time and circumstances. There is no need for nervousness in the evasive response. Almost any answer will satisfy idle curiosity.

Parties, unlike calls, are still popular, and etiquette relating to umbrellas at parties should be mastered by everyone. When departing from a party on a wet night, do not rush ahead of the other guests when they are taking their leave. Such haste on your part looks as if you are trying for the best umbrella, and the other guests are apt to resent this; to raise a feeling of this kind in your associates is anything but consistent with true politeness. On the other hand, neither need you unduly delay yourself, and so be saddled with one of the poorer umbrellas. A medium course is best. Make your way out without unbecoming haste, but with sufficient despatch to ensure a satisfactory choice. Good taste will suggest the proper medium.

A word or two at this point may not go amiss about expressing sympathy with a friend in the loss of a favorite umbrella. If he should inquire whether you had taken it by mistake, the answer must be an unequivocal denial. To reply otherwise would be a breach of etiquette. Following this, it is incumbent on you to condole with your friend in a sincere manner. Always remember the words of the Roman poet, "If you wish me to weep, you must weep with me."

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ER PAGE

I Walk In A Vain Show

By J. E. MIDDLETON

MY DESK is a close companion. I have associated with it, intimately, for years and years. Yet this morning I realize, with a jolt, that I know nothing about it.

I can describe it, of course. Its front legs are bowed, its hind legs straight, like the legs of a dachshund. Do I know how straight pieces of tough oak were curved in a bow? I do not. There is a low shelf, smooth and lustrous. I know, in a general way, how it was smoothed and how the varnish was applied. But who made the varnish, and how? Is it copal in boiled oil, or in turpentine, or in alcohol, and what is copal anyway? I suppose I can look it up in the encyclopaedia, but up to the present my need for that information has not been urgent. I have rather been obsessed with French irregular verbs, or with the difference between "disinterested" and "uninterested", or with the contrasting derivation and use of "prevent." And I suspect that the clever persons who know all about varnish have areas of ignorance about my trade. A man can't know everything.

So I take the varnish "as is," and rejoice in its translucence revealing and emphasizing quarter-cut oak—or straight-cut. I must ask some one which it is. The low shelf is attached firmly to the legs. Ask me not how, when no screws are to be seen and the secret dowelling or dovetailing is invisible.

There is a big drawer, long and wide. Do I know why it opens and shuts with never a hitch? Do I know who made the brass handles, and how? Some other men know. I touch my hat to them and say "Thank you." The broad, smooth writing-table slides in and out, the roll-top comes down and shoots up unfailingly, revealing or concealing ten pigeon-holes and a small drawer, cunningly made of sturdy, quarter-inch stuff; pine, I think, or maybe maple; wood of some sort, I am sure. I couldn't make them. I wouldn't know where to begin.

On the polished top of the desk there is a brass railing, enclosing Roget, Fowler, Ayres, Larousse, the Oxford and the Everyman (in thirteen volumes;) this last full of information I may never need; such as the method of casting and burnishing brass rods of this kind.

How many workers brought the desk to me? Lumbermen, river-drivers with pike-pole, peavey and picaroon, saw-mill men, lumber dealers, railroad men, copra harvesters in the South Seas, furniture-makers, retail salesmen—"and so on that way."

Everyone implicated in the considerable job of putting the desk into my library had a hot desire to eat several times a day, to protect his tender skin against the wind and the rain, to sleep o' nights in a house, to have a mate and to raise a family. None of these cravings could be satisfied unless he gained a profit from his labor.

Here I come to a fork in the road. I can take the Economic by-way and argue with the amiable gentlemen who shake woolly heads over the Profit Motive, regarding it as base and unworthy, and exalt the Service Motive, whatever that may be. But following the main highway I keep on thinking about Ignorance, personal and universal.

AND here's a question. If an inanimate object, a mere piece of furniture, is a continuing mystery to me, what chance have I of knowing all about Jones who lives across the street? He moves about. He has a thinking apparatus, dealing with what he sees and hears and reads. He smiles; he frowns; he laughs; he weeps; he talks; he works; he falls in love; he falls out. I can imagine what he is thinking, but I don't know.

Similarly, Jones looks at me and is forever stumped. Whatever I say or do will be colored by some experience of his own. All he really knows about me is that I wear a grey suit, a nondescript hat and accessories, that I live in a red brick house, that I speak English and sometimes tinkle the piano in the twilight. These are eye-and-ear conclusions. All his other notions about me are based on guessing. His wild surmises may be complimentary or otherwise. If complimentary, he talks to me, plays rummy with me, joins my club, stands by me in trouble. If not — well, that sort of thing can't be helped.

If my near neighbor, even my friend, is a puzzle, what of my fellow-citizens in the mass? I can assume that Canadians in general have opinions and emotions similar to mine. But this is a considerable assumption even with respect to Canadians of Ontario birth and upbringing. It is bigger still with respect to ex-Icelanders, ex-Danes, Ukrainians, Estonians, Italians, to say nothing of the people of Trois Pistoles or St. Hyacinthe, all as truly Canadian as I am.

A great company can be mobilized under a Party banner—Liberals, Conservatives, Socialists — but is there unanimity of thought? Hardly! The main principles of the Party are accepted, but these principles do not mean the same thing to all. They are adjusted to fit the prejudices and tastes of the supporters. Only the Leader is a constant. His words, acts and outward manners lead great numbers of people to count him trustworthy. They are guessing, and doubtless guessing correctly. But the inner man is beyond their knowledge. He walks alone, and it's a solitary business.

Poets and other sensitive persons have fretted about the universal loneliness of the individual. "I, a stranger, and afraid, in a world I never made," "Alone, alone, all, all alone, alone on a wide, wide sea," "'Mid countless brethren with a lonely heart." Others cover their unease by a brassy affectation of carelessness. Their comment is "So what?" In-betweeners join lodges and societies and clubs in the hot search for friends; they even get married. But still they are alone, for I am told that misunderstandings occur even in wedlock and lovers' quarrels are as usual as rain. A small minority manfully take the loneliness as a privilege; prospectors, trappers and hermits, for example, and enjoy themselves in being Different. Virginia Wolff speaks of returning to "the delicious society of my own body," and Thoreau is of like kidney. So is Emily Dickinson, though in her case shyness dominated.

And shyness is a polite name for fear. Many people in many lands, fearful and suspicious in their loneliness, understand the feeling of the British miner in the bad, old days, "'E's a stranger; 'eave an arf-brick at 'im."

Speaking of half-bricks, I am reminded that a bricklayer is at work this minute across the street. His work is so careful, so true to line and level, that the finished wall is a delight. The bricklayer must be a fine chap; I would like to know him. In like manner my interest in Jones sprang from the trimness of his lawn and garden and was confirmed when I first entered his house and savored its neatness. A chap down the street has just completed a short-wave radio. A parson I know writes good poetry. A young fiddler plays the Mendelssohn Concerto gloriously. All these are friends, introduced to me by their work. Each is still a mystery but no longer a fearful mystery. I'm not shy in their presence. And I have no doubt I wouldn't be afraid of the Bulgarian woman who does such fine needlework, or of the Japanese who paints one bird on a spray of cherry-blossoms so vividly that I can hear the bird singing.

Here is a sentence translated from the Requiem mass, "Verily mankind walketh in a vain show and his best state is altogether vanity." The first clause I can accept; the second, not fully. For a man's good work endures and at the same time proves his worthiness long after he is dead. Was Dante "altogether vanity?" Or Shakespeare, or Shelley, or Wren, or Plimsoll, or Osler, or Banting, or Macdonald, or Laurier? Each one was a mystery to his contemporaries; each one walked alone in a vain show, until his work partially revealed his

EAU DE LANVIN

ARPEGE
SCANDAL
MY SIN
RUMEUR
PRETEXTE

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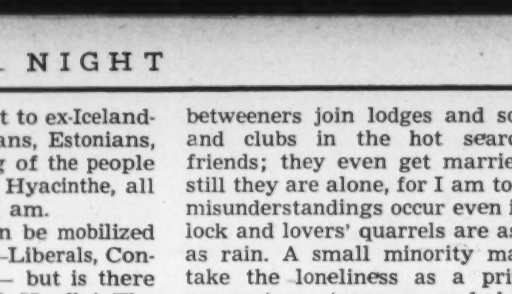

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- **Automobile Insurance rates effective January 1st, 1949, in Ontario**

PRIVATE PASSENGER AUTOMOBILES

Next year a reduction in Bodily Injury and Property Damage rates will be granted to persons in the Pleasure-driver class where there are not more than two drivers in the Insured's household, both of whom are 25 years of age or older.

These rates recognize that the accident hazard is reduced when the number of drivers per household is limited and that a high proportion of all accidents is caused by youthful drivers.

Owners of pleasure automobiles not qualifying for the preferred rates will play slightly higher premiums.

A more substantial increase will be paid by owners of business cars because loss figures show a much higher number of accidents in this class.

There will be a material increase in Collision rates necessitated by the increased cost of automobiles, parts, and labour, and a greater number of claims.

There will be no change in Fire and Theft rates.

COMMERCIAL AUTOMOBILES

Due to the increased number of serious accidents and the higher amounts paid in claims, an upward adjustment of rates is necessary in most categories.

COMPARISON OF MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO

First Nine Months	*1947*	*1948*	*Inc. or Dec.*
Accidents.....	15,075	18,587	+23.3%
Property Damage.....	$3,446,980	$4,686,730	+36.0%
Persons Killed.....	497	489	− 1.6%
Persons Injured.....	9,355	10,298	+10.1%
Cars Registered.....	765,862	841,029	+ 9.8%

HOW CAN RATES BE DECREASED?

The above figures tell the story. The key is in the hands of the motorist. Care, courtesy and the observance of safe driving rules is the only answer. Rates will always follow claims—down or up—as surely as night follows day.

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INDEPENDENT AUTOMOBILE AND CASUALTY INSURANCE CONFERENCE

4-8

high quality as a man and abated the shyness of his neighbors.

The men who made my desk must have been good people to know. I'm not afraid to use the desk because of my ignorance. I'm not afraid of the electric current which could tear me apart in an instant. I press a button and my green-shaded lamp glows in most friendly fashion. I'm not afraid of any good worker in any part of the world. They all love beauty and peace, even as I do.

But it's an imperfect world, full of imperfect people. The men of good will are plagued by swinish and insolent carles, sowing suspicion and breathing hatred. Their lies poison the air, their work is destruction and death. Because of them armies march, bombs fall, and decent people must cower in shelters awaiting the "All clear." King David knew them and wished for the wings of a dove, "Lo then would I wander off and remain in the wilderness." For him solitude was preferable to a society that was "altogether vanity."

Doves' wings were not available to David. He had to stay where he was and pick his company. So do we. But we can lift our voices against the deviltry all around us and do our own work as well as possible. "Wherefore I perceive that there is nothing better than that a man should rejoice in his work; for that is his portion."

Apples Of Silver

By GILEAN DOUGLAS

THE scourge of fire lashes the Cascades country each summer, with September usually the peak month. It has not come very near my property for a long time, but each year the air is bitter and blue with smoke and grey-white puffs of it show up over Fireweed and Evergreen Mountains. I watch them anxiously until the rains begin.

So many of these conflagrations are started by sheer carelessness, although it is necessary here to have a fire permit from May until October. But even prospectors, versed as they are in the ways of the woods, have their thoughtless moments, and the few less principled ones among them have been known to set fire to the bush deliberately in order to expose the rocks and so make the locating of minerals easier. Property and even life—unless belonging to themselves—mean nothing to such men. We find them everywhere: disregarding the rights of others, slandering them, running the black markets, selling worthless stock. They are among the governing and the governed and a bit of them seems to exist in all of us. When we borrow something and misuse it; when we try to profit out of a national emergency; when we carry tales and institute malicious gossip.

If I should ever erect a "No Trespass" sign on my property it would read: "Not welcome here: those who are not kind." It is so simple to be kind, although it may be difficult to know the kindest thing to do in a given situation. Yet two precepts show us the way: "Know thyself" and "This above all, to thine own self be true." But first we must find out who we really are. The tendency these days—raised to the nth degree in the dictators—is to develop as hard a skin as possible and then ride roughshod over others. We scorn those who are sensitive — not "touchy"!—and retiring; we delight in hurting them, if we think they cannot strike back. Dreamers and idealists are considered to be so much rubbish to be scrapped as soon as possible. Yet every good thing we have had to be dreamed first. If there had been all doers and no thinkers in this world we would probably still be eating raw meat and dressing in skins.

But that better world of the dreamers must have a different pattern of life from that of the past years. There must be no children starving while crops are plowed under; no adults suiciding from preventable despair; no poverty-stricken old age after a life of work; no sickness neglected because of poverty; no persecutions because of race, creed or color. We must clean our house and clean it thoroughly.

Some of this may come about through laws proposed by a few intelligent individuals, but the main body of it must come through the minds of the people. That means we must change our ways of thinking about many things. Thought is actually the strongest power in the world, but so few of us realize it. So many times and in so many countries we have seen the power of mass thought directed towards evil ends; is it logical to think that it would be any less strong if turned into good channels? Yet when I mention these things to acquaintances I am laughed at and told I am a visionary. They say that what I suggest cannot ever be done—but never having tried it how can they know?

Nations are nothing more than collections of individuals. If we, one by one, begin to change our thinking then the day will inevitably come when the nation will go the good way we wish it to go and no other. Whenever those popular words of Carl Schurz are quoted: "Our country, right or wrong", the phrases immediately following are apparently forgotten: "When right, to be kept right; when wrong, to be put right." As the people will, the nation will go; as the nations will, the world will go.

It is no little thing to change even one bad habit in ourselves, for we can never know how far our influence may travel. "A word fitly spoken is like apples of gold in pictures of silver". Even in this so-called wilderness I am not alone. My writing g[illegible]ERS out into the world and speaks for m[illegible]hu-er I must be careful what it says; care-ful, not to make things appear other than they are, but to see that they are good in the first instance.

If my inner living is wrong, then word piled upon word will not conceal it. If my inner living is right then I can speak strongly against outworn conventions, bad laws and that fear of our neighbors which makes us conform against our better judgment. Conventions have many sources—not all of them worthy—and change from century to century and from nation to nation. All laws are not made with the good of the people in mind and some of them are passed only because the issues involved are skilfully obscured rather than clarified. Such laws should be forced from the statute books. They strike at the very foundations of democracy: that each may live according to his own ideas as long as he does not interfere with the rights of others. They breed disrespect for all law.

IN MEMORIAM ON CHRISTMAS EVE

'TIS the night before Christmas,
And all through the house,
Not a creature is stirring,
Not even a mouse. . .

Not even my heartbeat,
O Santa Claus
Whom *he* defended
In the great cause. . .

Cold is the mantel,
Stocking empty and still;
The fire was extinguished
On some foreign hill. . .

Some child in Nijmegen,
With glad second sight
And hopeful white stocking,
Will see him tonight!

LEO COX

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pearls . . . the dancing lights of emeralds
and sapphires! Beautifully cut gems,
flashing into beautiful memories for this
Christmas . . . for evermore. From a
galaxy of precious stones, awaiting your
Christmas selection at EATON'S

Restrictions Hit Canadian Exporters As Currency Troubles Spread

By RODNEY GREY

Many Canadian exporters hoped at the end of the war to sell Canadian manufactured products to customers in the British colonies and in the other dominions. Recently, a host of currency restrictions has hit the Canadian exporter as the general paralysis of payments has spread outward from Europe to the colonial and raw material producing areas. Outlined below are some of the effects of these restrictions and an argument that a general revival of trade is the only solution to the problem.

THE continued decline of Canadian export markets in the colonies of the Empire and in the Commonwealth is one of the major factors in foreign trade as the end of 1948 nears. Our exports to the United States have increased; in September and October we had a favorable balance of trade on current account with the Americans—the first time since the end of war traffic between Canada and the United States.

But Canadian exporters list many instances of demand for manufactured products falling off—and it was by selling the products of our factories that many Canadians hoped to get and keep a larger portion of total world trade. For instance, a paper manufacturer who sold half-a-million dollars' worth of merchandise in Australia and New Zealand in 1946 finds that restrictions have cut off his Australian market entirely this year, and that New Zealand could purchase only 60,000 dollars' worth in the first half of 1948.

Best Markets Gone

A Canadian pharmaceutical manufacturer, in the first half of this year, found that he had completely lost his three best markets—New Zealand, India, and Eire. Together, they purchased 134,000 dollars' worth from him in 1946. The brewing industry has been similarly effected. One brewer, trying to break into the export markets, after some experience in shipping beer abroad during the war, sold 35,000 barrels in 1946 to the British West Indies, India, Ceylon, West Africa, Mauritius and Hong Kong. Now, all those markets have been cut off except the B.W.I., where he is doing 15 per cent of his 1946 business. His total export sales have fallen 87 per cent.

A particularly bad example of how the export decline is hitting Canadian industry is the textile trade. One firm that sent a million dollars worth of its product to Australia, New Zealand and the British West Indies in 1946 finds that in the first six months of this year it could sell only 5,000 dollars worth to the British West Indies. Another firm points out that it has had many orders but that importers abroad can not get import permits. A single customer in India sent in an initial order for 100,000 dollars but he was refused an import permit by his government. As a result, this firm now operates on only one shift with about 175 hands compared to two shifts and twice as many people during the past years.

No Hard Currency

And so on. Manufacturer after manufacturer, industry after industry tells the same story. The cause is clearly the lack of hard currency, though in some cases the establishment of local industries and the competition of alternative sources of supply may be having some effect. It is currency shortage, with the attendant host of restrictions and the apparatus of control that countries abroad find necessary, that is hitting at the income of the Canadian manufacturer. It is not any malicious notion of not "buying Canadian" that causes the governments of the colonies and the other dominions to restrict the imports of Canadian goods—it is the crippling shortage of hard currency with which to buy in Canada.

Our total trade figures look excellent. In October, the value of Canadian goods shipped abroad reached a new peacetime high figure of $307,000,000. This was $24,000,000 more than September's figure, and was due principally to sharp increases in sales of wheat, cattle, meats, base metals and ships. Our exports to the United States and Latin American countries were up in October, though for 1948 as a whole sales to Latin America are expected to be lower. But sales to British countries in America, in Asia and Oceania were lower both for October and for the first ten months of the year. Exports to British countries in Africa rose from just over seven million dollars in October 1947 to over eleven million dollars in October this year. That is mainly due to a high level of sales in the Union of South Africa. The South Africans have been enjoying a capital boom which has forced inflation and a high level of consumer buying upon them. It is from Canada that many of the consumer goods have been obtained.

However, the continuing rise of prices and the increase in the volume of money in circulation has threatened the reserve position of the currency; Mr. Havenga, the South African Minister of Finance, has been forced to impose a series of import controls by a system of licensing. Control of capital imports had previously been instituted. As yet, the South African import controls have not hit very many Canadian manufacturers, for many of the goods that Mr. Havenga feels South Africa must have she buys from Canada.

Capital Equipment

South Africa is in a basically unstable financial position, and we can expect to find further restrictions on our exports to her. They are faced with the problem of balancing the need to expand gold production in the new mines at Barberton and in the Orange Free State with the need to use the same capital equipment and the same funds to expand secondary industries. And it is to the secondary industries that South Africans look for long-run industrial balance. At the same time, they are very short of skilled industrial labor, and they are most reluctant to train their vast reserves of unskilled natives and colored people for industry. Agricultural production is seriously threatened by erosion, which in the last ten years has reduced the fertility of the soil by twenty-five per cent.

Canadians have been willing to invest in South Africa—for instance the Ford Company recently opened a large extension to its assembly plant in Port Elizabeth. Canadian manufacturers have hoped that South Africa, if it could solve some of its serious long-run economic problems, would be one of our most important markets. But the lopsidedness of its economy, too concentrated on the production of gold, combined with currency difficulties, may mean that even South Africa is not likely to remain a large importer of our manufactures.

Australia and New Zealand, of course, have many small industries of their own that produce many of the consumer goods that we would like to sell them. However, there are many kinds of consumers goods and capital goods for which we would find a market in both of those countries of we could find some way to solve the currency problem. The trading position of Australia and New Zealand is bound up with the fortunes of the whole sterling block—and as long as the sterling block is desperately short of dollars we will find their currency shortage just as effective at keeping Canadian goods out as a tariff barrier.

This deterioration of the export market for our manufacturers has serious implications for Canadian industry. It was a clear and far-sighted business sense that motivated many Canadian manufacturers to try to hold a larger slice of the export trade. They knew that before the war one of the greatest weaknesses of the Canadian firm was that it sold in a small domestic market — production volumes were small and unit costs high. Selling in a wider market might even out the effect of local business fluctuations, would give industry a broader base, and by increasing production volume might reduce the price to the Canadian buyer. And at the same time, incomes of Canadians would be raised—through higher profits and through higher wages to workers, one third of whom depend on foreign trade for their income.

Prices Higher

If the decline goes on, we can expect some reduction of the capital development program in Canada, particularly on the part of Canadian subsidiaries of American firms. Prices to Canadian consumers are likely to remain higher than they might have been and labor's income from trade will fall. The direct effects of this reduction in manufactures sent abroad may well be hidden by the effect of the rearmament program and American purchasing of Canadian goods for re-equipment and for stockpiling.

There is no easy cure to this deterioration. Canadians can only hope that a general improvement in world trade, particularly influenced by the pace of European recovery, will ease world currency shortages. The sterling area, for some international trading purposes, acts as a unit. This is very noticeable in a period of currency difficulties, when sterling reserves are pooled. No doubt the American pressure on Britain to contribute recovery goods to Europe to the greatest extent of her ability is having some effect upon trade. Some of the goods which Britain is now selling to Europe on credit to assist recovery might be sold in hard currency areas and make more dollars available for purchases here. But in the long run, of course, the revival of Europe as a self-sufficient financial area, able to buy the goods she needs in the markets of the world, cured of the crippling disease of adverse balances of payments, offers the best hope that Canada will continue to sell her manufactures. The problems of foreign trade are really one problem—how to raise the general level of trade high enough to maintain reasonably full employment at home and to allow international specialization to keep prices low.

Canadian manufacturers who are fighting to keep their markets in the British colonies and in the dominions can do very little about import restrictions now—the countries concerned have very little real choice but to adopt varying degrees of austerity until the general level of trade is raised. It is upon European recovery that our hopes should be fixed.

PRODUCTION COUNCIL: The Anglo-American Council on Productivity has been meeting in London. The photo shows, left to right—Philip D. Reed, (U.S.), Sir Frederick Bain and Lincoln Evans, (U.K.).

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

How Rich Are We?

By P. M. RICHARDS

HOW rich is Canada? Are we, as a nation, anywhere near as rich as most of us believe? How are we fixed for cash right now?

Because we've had boom conditions for years and we're all accustomed to the sight of money being spent freely for business expansion and for new cars and home appliances and vacation trips, most of us seem to think there exists a big reservoir of taxable national income that can be drawn upon almost limitlessly to pay for new schemes of social security and general uplift, as well as the costs of supplying our goods to overseas customers who are not now able to pay cash for them, and of our new rearmament program. This, unfortunately, is far from the truth. The "splash" dollars that are so much in evidence are mostly creations of the boom itself; destroy the boom by making taxes and production costs too high, and that big reservoir of taxable income no longer exists.

How much additional can be raised by taxation without wrecking the economy? The Whaley-Eaton Service of Washinton says the point has already been reached when there is consumer resistance to higher prices and it is no longer practicable for management to laugh off increased wage and other costs by simply passing them on to the public. An excess-profits tax would dry up the already diminished reservoir of capital resources. An increase in the normal corporate tax, while possibly endurable, might actually lead to an absolute loss in the total revenue collected, due to a decrease in business, the profits from which are largely based on an enormous volume.

Similarly in Canada, a decline in national income would cause a relatively much greater fall in tax receipts. The point is important because we are committing ourselves to governmental spending on a scale which can only be supported by high tax receipts. Some of these spendings, such as those for rearmament, we can't do much about; circumstances force them on us. It is because of that fact, and because they may have to be much larger than the amounts we now have in mind, that we ought to be very hesitant about taking on other financial burdens that belong in a different category—that are not compulsory. No matter how desirable new social services may be, they should be looked at, before committal is made, in light of the possible effects of a sharp decline in tax receipts on our ability to pay for them.

We ought to face the fact that such a decline is more than a possibility. We can have a business slump due to one or both of two reasons: first, that prices run too far beyond the purchasing power of our own people, and second, that various foreign countries are cutting down sharply on their purchases of our products. Their immediate reason is mainly a shortage of dollars, but behind that is an improvement in their capacity to produce for themselves, in many cases in the manufactured goods for which we ourselves urgently need larger outlets to take care of our increased capacity. So far we have been able to offset this situation in part with largely increased exports to the United States, but the over-all trade outlook is none too bright, and it should never be forgotten that about thirty-five cents of every dollar paid to a Canadian wage-earner comes from abroad.

Vulnerable

We are vulnerable because of this trade position and because of our excessive costs of production brought about by high taxes and labor's repeated wage boosts combined with lowered productivity. Up to recently producers have been able to raise prices to cover these higher costs but now consumers are buying more cautiously and tending to turn away from goods they consider over-priced. If this means that producers are now reaching the end of their price-raising rope, it is a fact full of significance for everyone in Canada. Continue to push costs up under these conditions, and the result could be a surprisingly sharp business slump.

We like to think of ourselves as free and independent, but since around one-third of our national income is derived from foreign trade and this foreign trade represents all the difference between prosperity and depression, it follows that our Canadian standards of living are really determined very largely by whether or not we are able to trade successfully in foreign markets. If foreign buyers, for any reason, do not take our goods and we don't take theirs in exchange, we cannot be prosperous. Thus, to a large extent we are working for the foreign buyers of our products, not for ourselves. And those foreign buyers are interested mainly in the price and quality of our goods, not in our standards of living.

This is, surely, a time when "all good men should come to the aid of the party," the party in this case being Canada.

Scrap Must Be Allocated For Greatest Use

By JOHN L. MARSTON
Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

Supplies of scrap iron play a vital role in the economy of the steel industry. A steady volume of scrap must be forthcoming to operate Europe's steel industry efficiently.

John Marston, writing from London, outlines the current scrap iron problem, and argues that some form of allocation must be introduced to get the maximum benefit from available supplies.

London.

IT WAS during the preparations of the German government for the last war that the world at large became scrap-conscious. Reclamation of scrap and waste materials in Germany was cause for amusement and complacency in neighboring Europe, until Europe discovered—a fact that was, indeed, already well known in America — that reclaimed materials could be a source of strength to an industrial community. Now, with commodities scarce on a world scale, the use of scrap and waste materials — metals, rubber, textiles, paper — is widespread.

In no other industry is scrap so important as in the iron and steel industry; and, as expansion of iron and steel production is essential to the healthy revival of world economy, the scrap-metal dumps which are an unsightly feature of most industrial areas are of exceptional economic importance—though scrap comes forward, of course, from many sources other than the local yard. It could even be argued that the success of the Marshall Plan depends on scrap metal as much as on any other factor.

Ominous Elements

Within Europe the ferrous scrap situation is peculiarly complicated. There are elements in the situation, moreover, which are ominous. The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe showed in a recent report that about 2 million tons of steel had been lost to Europe in 1948, because of the inadequacy of scrap to feed the iron and steel plants. It is true that in the main producing country, Britain, where nearly two-thirds of current steel production is derived from scrap, an intensive scrap drive has enabled output to rise to new heights above 15 million tons annually in recent months, but even Britain will be faced with a serious shortage unless much larger tonnages of scrap can be imported.

Before the war Europe used to import approximately 1½ million tons of iron and steel scrap annually from the U.S.A. Now the U.S.A. is a net importer of scrap; is, indeed, a direct competitor with the "Marshall countries" for supplies of scrap available in Europe. As the Bizone of Germany is now a large exporter (its schedule for 1948 was 1,200,000 tons), there is plenty of scrap to be a subject of argument, and arguments there have been among the three countries administering Western Germany, all of which are urgently in need of scrap for their iron and steel industries.

It is estimated that war wreckage in Western Germany — rolling-stock, bridges, bombed buildings, and so on —constitutes a reserve of something like 15 million tons of ferrous scrap. The technical difficulties of collecting and handling it (scrap-handling machinery is an important capital item) have been to a considerable extent overcome, and at least in the early months after the currency reform the scrap trade was an improved proposition financially.

It is not known what will be done with this great reserve of raw material for the heavy industries. Quite possibly, the American administration will require that a big reserve be left for the Germans themselves, to enable their own heavy industries to be largely restored at the opportune time. The other European countries cannot rely on Germany as a source of supply sufficient to replace material no longer obtainable from America.

According to the Economic Commission, above-quoted, relentless efforts in collecting scrap may enable Europe to become self-sufficient in this material by 1951. It is not difficult to realize, however, that every success in collecting scrap makes subsequent efforts more arduous: for, while arisings from the iron and steel works may expand with expanding metal output, reserves of discarded metal tend steadily to diminish. Thus, the extra million tons of scrap collected by Britain in the past year represents in part the postwar clean-up and the replacement of old machinery as replacement programs, delayed by the war, gradually took effect. There is a big non-recurring element in the collections of the past year or so; furthermore, scrap most easily accessible is naturally located first.

New Machines Needed

In the scrap-hungry countries management is being urged to make available all redundant machinery. Many of them have, of course, machines which they would be only too glad to scrap but which are not redundant until new ones are available; and production of new machinery is delayed for want of steel. The same reasoning applies to ships, railway equipment, and so on. The flow of scrap increases with the pace of modernization. But it never increases sufficiently, for with modernization goes development, requiring net additions to the volume of capital equipment made from iron and steel. So the pressure for supplies of virgin pig iron is increasing, and the blast furnaces have great difficulty in meeting needs in the next few years.

In this drive for scrap new techniques are being used which may yield impressive results. A major potential source is the shipping sunk during the war or lost in subsequent hazards. Much shipping has, of course, been salvaged, but only in harbors or in shallow water near the coasts. But methods are being worked out in Britain for reclaiming ships — together with many valuable cargoes —from relatively deep waters. As this technique develops, more and more vessels will come within salvageable range.

However it is done, more ferrous scrap must be found somewhere if the capital projects of the world are to proceed without undue hindrance. Europe alone needs, as a minimum, an additional 2 million tons annually. The extra quantities that America could use must be immense. It will be necessary not only to increase collections but also to harmonize the allocation of available supplies so that they yield the maximum benefit.

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TORONTO

Kind permission of Mr. Knowles Bailey

A MAN AND HIS PROFESSION

SHAKESPEARE mentioned the Seven Ages of Man — Ashley & Crippen agrees that there are seven ages when photographic portraits capture the important moments—One of these important moments occurs when a man is a leader in his profession.

In recent months one or more executives from the following firms have been photographed at the studio or in their own office surroundings:

Aetna Life Insurance Co.
Agnew-Surpass Shoe Stores Ltd.
Aikenhead Hardware Ltd.
Austin Lumber Co.
Austin Ontario Motors
Atlas Steel Ltd.
A. V. Roe Can. Ltd.
F. F. Barber Machinery Co.
Bell Telephone Co. of Can.
Belyea Bros. Ltd.
Better Business Bureau Incorp.
Brazilian Traction Co.
Brewer's Warehousing Co. Ltd.
British Drug Houses Ltd.
Burns Bros. & Denton Ltd.
Business Systems Ltd.
Canada Cement Co. Ltd.
Canada Cycle & Motor Co. Ltd.
Canada Food Products
Canada Life Assurance Co.
Canada Malting Co.
Canadian Bank of Commerce
Canadian Breweries Ltd.
Canadian Credit Men's Trust Assoc.
Canadian Electrical Manufacturer's Assoc.
Canadian Industries Ltd.
Canadian Red Cross Soc.
Canadian Whitney Pratt
Central Mortgage & Housing Corp.
Chrysler Corp. of Canada
Cleco Tool of Canada Ltd.
Cockshutt Plow Co.
Wm. Collins Publishing Co.
Community Associates
Confederation Life Assoc.
Consolidated Press
Continental Can of Canada Ltd.
Continental Rug Co. Ltd.
Crown Trust & Guarantee Co.
de Havilland Aircraft Co.
Ditto of Can. Ltd.
Dome Mines Ltd.
Dominion Rubber Co. Ltd.
Dominion Stores Ltd.
Dow Chemical Co.
Drug Trading Co.
Dunlop Tire & Rubber Goods Co.
Ely Ltd.
Empire Hanna Coal Co.
English Electric Co. of Canada
Excelsior Life Insurance Co.
Firestone Tire & Rubber of Can. Ltd.
Fruehauf Trailer Co.
Frigidaire Products of Can. Ltd.
General Accident Assurance Co.
Griplock of Canada Ltd.
Gutta Percha & Rubber Ltd.
Horton Steel Works
Howell Warehouses Ltd.
Huron & Erie Mortgage Corp.
Hydro-Electric Power Comm. of Ontario
Imperial Bank of Can.
Imperial Oil Ltd.
Imperial Optical Co.
John Inglis Co. Ltd.
Ingram & Bell Ltd.
International Business Machines Co. Ltd.
Jenny Lind Candy Shops Ltd.
Russell T. Kelley Ltd.
Kerr-Addison Mines
Knowles Bailey Co.
Kraft Ltd.
Loblaw Groceterias Co. Ltd.
Maclean-Hunter Co.
Manufacturers Life Insurance Co.
Maple Leaf Gardens Ltd.
Massey Harris Co. Ltd.
McGraw-Hill Co. of Canada Ltd.
McColl Frontenac Oil Co. Ltd.
Moloney Electric Co.
Muntz & Beatty Ltd.
Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada
National Life Assurance Co.
National Trust Company
Navy League of Canada
North American Life Assoc. Co.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Soc. Ltd.
Office Specialty Mfg. Co.
Ontario 21st Legislature
Ontario 22nd Legislature
Phoenix Assurance Co. Ltd.
Photo-Engravers & Electrotypers Ltd.
Pollock's Shoes Ltd.
Price Yards Ltd.
Promenade Symphony Concerts
Purity Flour Mills Ltd.
Reliance Distributors
Robin Hood Flour Mills
Rogers Majestic Ltd.
Rotary Club
Royal Bank of Canada
Rustcraft Ltd.
St. John Ambulance Assoc.
Saturday Night
Sellers Gough Fur Co. Ltd.
Silverwood Western Dairies Ltd.
Meredith Simmons Ltd.
Robert Simpson Co. Ltd.
E. D. Smith & Sons Ltd.
Standard Brands Ltd.
Standard Chemical Co. Ltd.
Steel Co. of Canada Ltd.
Swift Can. Co. Ltd.
Teck Hughes Mines
Tippet-Richardson Ltd.
Toronto Industrial Commission
Toronto Stock Exchange
Toronto Wholesale Fruit Co.
Geo. A. Touche Co.
Transcontinental Resources Co.
Trinidad Leaseholds (Can.) Ltd.
University Motors Ltd.
Viceroy Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
Weaver Coal Co. Ltd.
Westeel Products Ltd.
Wilson Lighting Display Co.
Wood & Kirkpatrick Insurance Ltd.
Whitehall Pharmacal Ltd.
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BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED

Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares

Notice to the holders of share warrants, and to registered shareholders

NOTICE is hereby given that:—

1. A dividend (Number 1) of $0.60 per share in Canadian currency has been declared on the 4¾% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares for the period from November 15th, 1948 to and including December 31st, 1948

The said dividend will be payable on or after January 3rd, 1949 in respect of the shares specified in any share warrant on presentation and delivery of dividend coupon No. 1 at any Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada

The said dividend will be paid to registered holders of said shares who are of record at the close of business on December 15th, 1948, by cheque which will be mailed on December 31st, 1948 from the office of the Montreal Trust Company, Vancouver, B.C

2. A dividend (Number 7) of $1.00 per share in Canadian currency has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares for the three months ending December 31st, 1948

The said dividend will be payable on or after January 3rd, 1949 in respect of the shares specified in any share warrant on presentation and delivery of dividend coupon No. 7 at any Branch of The Royal Bank of Canada in Canada

The said dividend will be paid to registered holders of said shares who are of record at the close of business on December 15th, 1948, by cheque which will be mailed on December 31st, 1948 from the office of the Montreal Trust Company, Vancouver, B.C

3. The Income War Tax Act of the Dominion of Canada provides that a tax of 15% shall be imposed and deducted at the source on all dividends payable by Canadian debtors to non-residents of Canada. The tax will be deducted from all dividend cheques mailed to non-resident shareholders and The Royal Bank of Canada will deduct the tax when paying coupons to or for accounts of non-resident shareholders. Ownership Certificates (Form No. 600) must accompany all dividend coupons presented for payment by residents of Canada

Shareholders resident in the United States are advised that a credit for the Canadian tax deducted at source is allowable against the tax shown on their United States Federal Income Tax return. In order to claim such credit the United States tax authorities require evidence of the deduction of said tax. For this purpose the Company's paying agents, Montreal Trust Company, 466 Howe Street, Vancouver, B.C. will, at the year end, mail to registered shareholders a Certificate of Tax Deduction covering the aggregate tax deducted from dividends paid during the calendar year. Bearers of Share Warrants on the other hand must complete Ownership Certificates (Form No. 601) in duplicate and the Bank cashing the coupons will endorse both copies with a Certificate relative to the deduction and payment of the tax and return one Certificate to the Shareholder. If Forms No. 601 are not available at local United States banks, they can be secured from any office of The Royal Bank of Canada

Subject to Canadian Regulations affecting enemy aliens, non-residents of Canada may convert this Canadian dollar dividend into United States currency or such other foreign currencies as are permitted by the general regulations of the Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board at the official Canadian Foreign Exchange control rates prevailing on the date of presentation. Such conversion can be effected only through an Authorized Dealer, i.e. a Canadian Branch of any Canadian chartered bank. The Agency of The Royal Bank of Canada, 6 William Street, New York City, is prepared to accept dividend cheques or coupons for collection through an Authorized Dealer and conversion into any permitted foreign currency.

By Order of the Board.

J. A. BRICE,
Secretary.

November 25th, 1948
425 Carrall Street,
Vancouver, B.C.

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NEWS OF THE MINES

Yearly Output Of 3,000,000 Tons Aim Of Steep Rock Iron Mines

By JOHN M. GRANT

UNTIL the Labrador-Quebec iron fields come into production, at least five years from now, Canada's output of iron ore is likely to be confined to Ontario's two producing centres around Lake Superior, at Steep Rock, 150 miles west of Port Arthur, and Michipicoten, along the east shore of the lake, 100 miles north of Sault Ste. Marie. Steep Rock Iron Mines made its initial shipment in 1944, after overcoming innumerable obstacles, and now is able, as the result of new financing in the amount of $8,000,000, to proceed immediately with an expansion plan designed to stabilize annual production on a minimum basis of 3,000,000 tons through open-pit and underground development of the "A" and "B" orebodies. The New Helen mine at Michipicoten, controlled by Algoma Ore Properties, subsidiary of Algoma Steel Corporation, which has been producing over 500,000 tons of sinter yearly (equivalent to high grade hematite ore) has an annual production objective of 1,000,000 tons and this is expected to be reached in 1950. The Goulais magnetic deposits, 60 miles north of Sault Ste. Marie, where drilling by Algoma Ore Properties has indicated 150,000,000 tons of ore will be the next big development in the Lake Superior area, with a yearly output of 1,000,000 tons contemplated. Steep Rock has ore reserves of 72,000,000 tons of hematite ore, and the New Helen and adjoining properties, close to 400,000,000 tons of siderite ore, while in the Labrador-Quebec boundary area 300,000,000 tons of hematite ore—the iron oxide which is the most important ore of iron—has been proved up, and the present objective appears to be the attainment for Canada of an annual output of 15,000,000 tons. This is an impressive goal, when it is remembered the Dominion had no production of iron ore from 1923 to 1938, and promises great possibilities for the expansion of the steel industry.

•

While production from the Steep Rock Iron Mines exceeded 1,200,000 tons in 1947 unlooked for difficulties have cut this year's shipments about in half, but the aim of the company now is 3,000,000 tons a year, which will again mean the overcoming of further engineering obstacles. Total shipments this year from the Canadian National ore dock at Port Arthur were under 672,000 tons, as compared with 1,206,246 tons last year. As many readers of this column will remember it was necessary to construct a big diversion channel so that production could be commenced. Millions of gallons of water, as well as millions of gallons of overburden had to be removed before the first of the deposits was exposed on the bottom of the former lake. Now to open a second and larger orebody it also has to be cleared from the water that still remains and the overburden. The original $5,000,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in Washington, with additional private financing permitted changing the course of the Seine River which fed Steep Rock Lake, draining the Lake and removing silt and other material covering the iron deposit. The new credit of $5,000,000 from the Export-Import Bank, Washington, and $3,000,000 representing the sale of stock, is to take care of opening the second or "A" orebody, and the total indebtedness of the United States government agencies is secured by a first mortgage on the property repayable in annual instalments by 1960. The program for preparing the "A" orebody for production is being started at once and output from this source is expected to start in 1952. In the following two years production will be increased to the proposed rate of 2,000,000 tons annually, and the "B" orebody, at the same time, will continue to produce 1,000,000 tons or better per year. Substantial profits are expected when the objective of 3,000,000 tons a year is reached and it is thought the company can be free of debt, and all bonds and debentures retired, by 1957. The Steep Rock ore is of high quality, and practically all of it is exported to the United States as a source of supply for the steel industry there. If one asks why, it is because Canadian ores are high in grade and thus high in price, and it is more profitable for the blast furnace operators of this country to use only a portion of the Canadian ores and to purchase lower grade from the United States, which when mixed with the ores here give the most advantageous furnace burden.

•

Net income of Northern Canada Mines for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1948, was $33,007, compared with $11,398 in the previous 12 months. The net profits on securities sold were deducted from exploration expenses and the balance of the expense, $22,254, was charged to distributable surplus. An increase of $36,851 was shown in securities held at cost of $845,265, but a decrease of $436,464 was apparent in market value to $1,010,510. "There is at this time no incentive to carry out exploration work on promising gold prospects held by your company," states V. H. Emery, president. "In fact" he continues, "it would seem folly to do so in view of the difficulties producing gold mines are

STOCK MARKET OUTLOOK

By Haruspex

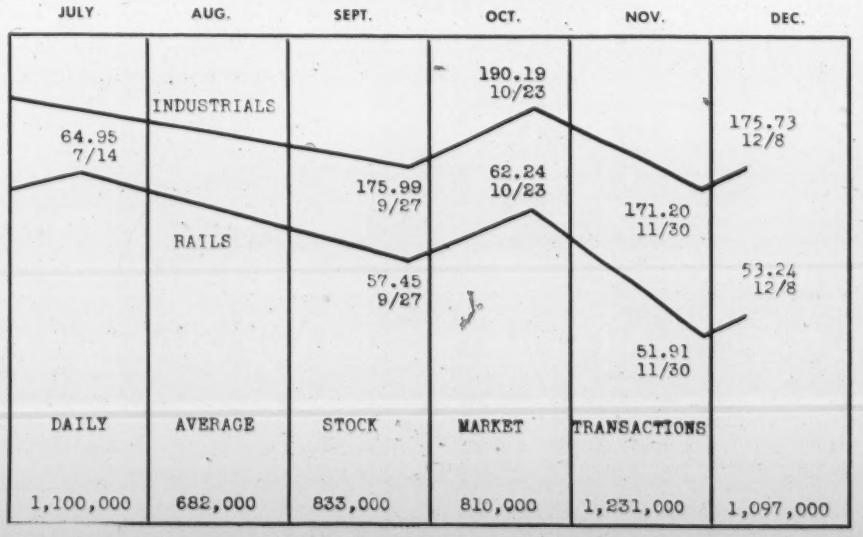
Stocks on N.Y. Exchange (which influence Canadian stock prices) continue favorably priced from the earnings and yield standpoint, but are currently under pressure from investor fears as to possible adverse business legislation by the new U.S.A. Congress. Barring war, and assuming, as we do, no business collapse, current weakness could terminate between now and early January, with more favorable markets suggested in 1949.

Following recent low points (D. J. Industrials 171.20), the stock market has enjoyed a moderate rally. Evidence is lacking, however, that the post-election decline, in its entirety, has ended. Awaiting the new U.S.A. Congress, at which time the President's legislative program will be disclosed, incentive for vigorous upturn would seem to be lacking.

During the course of the decline since the elections, volume has tended to recede and less progress on the downside has been made in the past twenty-six trading days than occurred in the first day after the election. These evidences, plus the fact that the market, at its recent lows, was only moderately under the levels of late September, point to a well liquidated situation.

While some further price weakness is not barred, we believe December, and possibly early January, will prove a month of accumulation, with higher levels in prospect for 1949. Accordingly, we would maintain positions and use weak spells for purchase of stocks where cash reserves are excessive.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



DAILY AVERAGE STOCK MARKET TRANSACTIONS	
1,100,000	
682,000	
833,000	
810,000	
1,231,000	
1,097,000	

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"PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND No. 10"

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of $1.00 per share being at the rate of 4 per cent per annum has been declared on the 4% Cumulative Preferred Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited for the quarter ending December 31st, 1948 payable January 20th, 1949, to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 31st, 1948.

By Order of the Board.

FRED HUNT, F.C.I.S.,
Secretary.

PENMANS LIMITED

Dividend Notice

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending the 31st day of January, 1949.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent (1½%), payable on the 1st day of February to Shareholders of record on the 3rd day of January, 1949.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of February to Shareholders of record of the 17th day of January, 1949.

By Order of the Board.

C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.

MONTREAL,
November 29, 1948.

experiencing under existing conditions."

•

An increased dividend has been announced by Sigma Mines (Quebec) Ltd., which is controlled by Dome Mines, for payment on January 29, 1949, to stockholders of record December 29, 1948. The payment will be 25 cents a share, as compared with distributions of 20 cents half yearly since the beginning of 1947. Prior to that time a rate of 30 cents half-yearly was maintained for several years, with an extra in 1944, bringing that year's payments to 90 cents. The parent company, Dome Mines, will distribute 17½ cents a share on January 31 to shareholders of record December 31, the same rate as in the two preceding quarters.

•

"The gold mining industry has in the past made great contributions to the development of the Canadian economy and should receive every encouragement necessary to full production," W. G. More, president, Imperial Bank of Canada—a bank which has long displayed a real interest in the north country—stated at the recent annual meeting. Mr. More pointed out that development of iron deposits in Labrador and Quebec will call for a vast investment and will be an important factor in the business activity of the next few years. Present scarcities have brought intensified activity in the search for non-ferrous metal resources, he stated, and some success has been achieved, and added that it was gratifying, despite the great difficulties confronting them, that the gold producers had been able to achieve steady, if modest, increases in output since the beginning of the year.

•

High assay values were secured by Nicholson Mines from six lots of uranium ore shipped to the refinery of Eldorado Mining & Refining Co. The samples showed an average content of 16.78 per cent uranium oxide, 10.42 ozs. gold and 5.20 ozs. silver, or a total gross value equivalent to $1,285 to the ton. The material was selected high grade ore and was not submitted as a representative sample, but as a means of determining what might be expected in concentrating the ores or in sorting out high grade as development proceeds. Material such as that in No. A, which came from the north section of the No. 4 zone, would have a total gross value equivalent to $1,044 per ton, including $712 for uranium, $328 for gold and $3.80 for silver, while Lot F, from the No. 2 zone surface, had a total gross value equivalent to $3,072 per ton, including $540 for uranium, $2,508 for gold and $23.80 for silver. Plans for underground development by shaft and lateral work, plus additional diamond drilling, are proceeding and a plant will be delivered to the property at Lake Athabaska in March.

•

Ontario's gold mines in October had an output valued at $6,135,746, the highest since October, 1943, and the improvement was attributed to milling the largest tonnage since that year. Forty four mines contributed to the October production. The grade of ore, $8.10, was the lowest since December, 1933. The companies reported the highest number of wage-earners employed since January, 1947, that is 12,947. Production for the first 10 months of 1948 stands at $59,096,689 vs. $55,913,659 for the same period of 1947.

G. GORDON GALE W. S. KIDD

Mr. W. Garfield Weston, Chairman of the Board of The E. B. Eddy Company, announces the appointment of G. Gordon Gale as Vice Chairman of the Board, and W. S. Kidd as President and Managing Director of the Company.*

SIGNPOSTS FOR BUSINESS

CANADIAN MINES are producing at high levels. Production figures for September show that the month's output for all but 16 of Canada's leading mineral products moved upward, while in the nine months of 1948 production was up in all but two items. In September the decrease was in gypsum, while in the cumulative period, lead and salt were lower. (D.B.S.)

•

Canadian steel mills shipped 220,492 net tons of primary shapes in September, exclusive of producers' interchange, compared with 195,105 net tons in August. (D.B.S.)

Silver, lead and zinc production continued the downward trend. Output of primary silver in September was 1,230,000 fine ounces compared with 1,518,000 cunces in August and 1,728,000 in July. In September last year the output was 1,004,000 fine ounces. Primary lead production in September fell from the high point attained the previous month, but was well in advance of September last year. Primary zinc output was lower in September than in August, but higher than September 1947. (D.B.S.)

•

World Wheat production for 1948 now promises to show an even larger increase over last year than earlier forecasts indicated. largely due to improvement in Europe. The estimate now runs at 6,285 millions of bushels, some 35 millions of bushels above the September forecast and 470 millions greater than the 1947 crop. It exceeds the 1935-39 average by 275 millions of bushels. (D.B.S.)

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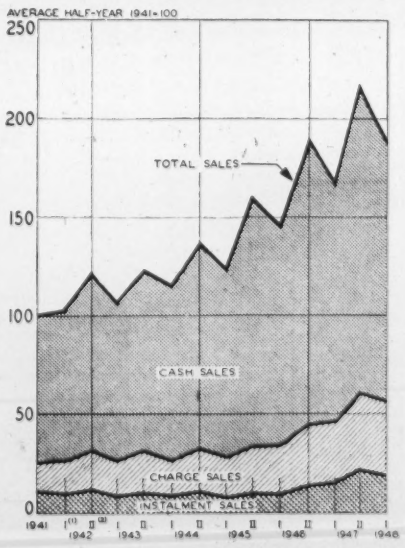
Canada's retail trade took a sharp upturn in October when consumers spent 14.5 per cent more for merchandise than in October of last year and 12 per cent more than in September this year. These results are based on reports from chains and independent stores in 14 kinds of retail business reporting to D.B.S. The increase in sales for the first ten months of this year amounted to 11 per cent above the similar period of 1947.

•

Crude oil production and natural gasoline production exceeded the million barrel mark in September for the fourth successive month. Output was 1,101,000 barrels compared with August's record of 1,245,000 barrels and 653,000 a year ago. Mainly due to the Leduc field, production during the first nine months of this year rose to 8,649,000 barrels from 5,516,000 in the first nine months of 1947. (D.B.S.)

•

Industrial employment in Canada continued moderately upward at the beginning of October, when 19,359 establishments in the eight major industrial divisions reported an increase of 0.4 per cent in their working forces. (D.B.S.)



The graph shows department store sales composition on an index of 1941—100. Sales increased 11 per cent during the week ending December 4 over the corresponding week last year.

(Bank of Canada Statisical Summary and D.B.S.)

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THE officers of many business concerns, both small and large, find that changing conditions have brought changes in their financial needs. Working funds which formerly were adequate are no longer sufficient to permit operation at top efficiency. We shall be pleased to discuss with you, ways and means of providing additional working funds as needed.

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A prospectus, a copy of which has been filed under the provisions of The Companies Act, 1934, as amended, will be furnished promptly upon request by mail or telephone.

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Ottawa Hamilton London, Ont. Kitchener
Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
New York Halifax London, Eng.

All Yours

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When a relative or friend names you in his Will as executor of his estate, the time will come, (if you survive him), when everything that is his, —business, investments, debts and family problems— will be all yours—to worry about.

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Should this happen to you, the thing to do is appoint The Royal Trust Company your Agent, to administer the estate, which would relieve you of all but superficial functions as executor.

Conversely, and in consideration for the friend you might yourself appoint, be sure to name The Royal Trust Company in your own Will as executor and trustee of your estate, to act alone, or with a relative or friend as adviser.

It often pays in many ways to have the job well done.

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ABOUT INSURANCE

Some Claims Which Come Before The Courts For Decision

By GEORGE GILBERT

As far as people who take out policies are concerned, insurance companies are in business for the purpose of paying all valid claims promptly, and they are expected to take the same interest in arriving at a satisfactory settlement as they do in collecting premiums.

On their part, the insurance companies are mostly well aware of the value of a reputation for satisfactory claim settlements, and are usually willing to stretch a point if necessary in order to effect a settlement rather than engage in litigation.

THERE is no question that the great majority of claims under insurance policies are settled promptly and in a satisfactory manner, without recourse to the law courts. Most insurance companies are well aware that it is sound business policy to avoid litigation if at all possible, because it is a very bad advertisement and drives business away if a company acquires an unfavorable reputation for contesting claims in the courts instead of paying them promptly without being forced to do so. Accordingly, companies are usually willing to stretch a point if necessary to satisfy a claimant rather than go to law, provided the amount is not large and there is no principle at stake.

From time to time, however, claims occur when liability is not admitted by the company issuing the policy and which are taken to the courts for judicial determination. One of the questions which come up for decision in this way is whether the insurance was or was not in force when the loss occurred. In an Ontario case action for $3,000 was taken by the beneficiary named in a group insurance certificate against the insurance company issuing the policy and alternately against the employer for $3,000 damages for breach of duty.

Death After Discharge

From the testimony at the trial it appeared that the insured employee was discharged from his employment and subsequently met death by drowning. It was alleged by the claimant that because the premium was paid by the employer for a period after his discharge, the policy was still in force and that it was the duty of the employer to notify the claimant beneficiary of a conversion privilege contained in the policy and in the certificate under which the insured might continue the insurance after termination of his employment.

It was held by the Ontario High Court of Justice that the action should be dismissed, as the claimant was bound by the terms of the group contract and the certificate, and thereunder the insurance was automatically terminated by the termination of the employment of the insured. The arrangement between the employer and the insurance company for payment of premiums in advance on an estimated pay-roll basis subject to adjustment, it was held, did not prolong the insurance of the employee beyond the date of his discharge. It was also held that the employer was under no duty to inform the insured at the time of his discharge of the conversion privilege which he had by the policy; in any case the insured was already informed of this privilege by the printing thereof in the certificate of insurance delivered to him. (1947 I.L.R. 22) An appeal to the Ontario Court of Appeal by claimant was dismissed. (1947 I.L.R. 108)

Sometimes it is necessary to resort to the courts to decide who is entitled to the proceeds of an insurance policy. In a recent Quebec case which was taken to the Supreme Court of Canada for determination, a father and his son, then partners, arranged to obtain from a life insurance company a policy on the son's life for $5,000. The policy was issued on the joint application of both, the father being named as beneficiary.

Change of Beneficiary

There was a provision in the policy, the father assenting to it, that the son reserved to himself the right to make at any time a change of beneficiary. The policy contained conditions relating to a change of beneficiary—that it should be effected by notice in writing to the insurance company, with the deposit of the policy in its office, there to be endorsed by the company, and that the change would only operate after such endorsement.

In 1926 the son obtained two loans from the insurance company on the security of the policy, and the father and son for that purpose transferred to the company the policy, to be returned on reimbursement of the loans. In 1940 the son died and left a will bequeathing to his wife all his movabales and immovables, etc, including his insurances. The proceeds of the policy were claimed by the father as beneficiary under the policy and by the wife under the will of her husband.

It was contended by the father that the change of beneficiary had not been effected in accordance with the terms of the conditions above referred to and also that there had been already a transfer of the policy to the insurance company as security for the loans. The Quebec Superior Court gave judgment in favor of the father, but the Quebec Court of King's Bench (Appeal Side) reversed that judgment, holding that the right of the insured to change the beneficiary could be exercised by will.

Widow Awarded Proceeds

On appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada, it was held, Rand J. dissenting, that the widow was entitled to receive the proceeds of the policy. The conditions of the policy which the father invoked in support of his contentions, it was held, were not inserted therein for his own benefit. The first clause as to conditions for change of beneficiary, it was held, was clearly provided for the protection of the insurance company itself which alone had the right to invoke it, and *quoad* the father it was *res inter alias acta*.

It was also held that the second clause had no bearing on the issue in this case, the transfer of the policy to the insurance company being restricted to the amount of the loans made by it to the insured. The rest of the proceeds of the policy belonged to the widow duly substituted by will of the deceased and could not be claimed by the father who had been legally revoked as beneficiary under the conditions of the policy.

Justice Rand, dissenting, held that the policy, notwithstanding the power of revocation, was a contract for the benefit of a third person within article 1029 Civil Code, and that in the absence of a rule either of the Code or the prior law, that article leaves untouched, if it does not exclusively contemplate, powers of revocation provided by or inherent in the contract. In the present contract of insurance, as in any other obligation, underlying particular formalities that may be specified, there is assumed, he held, a fundamental communication between the parties. As there was no suggestion that this contract, either expressly or impliedly, contemplated a designation by a testmentary instrument, it must be concluded, he held, that a communication between the parties in the lifetime of the insured was a *sine qua non* of such a modification. (1947 S.C.R. 283)

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Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

If an employer wishes to insure his employees under an insurance plan, costing say $2.00 per month per employee, and paying $500 to the beneficiary in case of death of employee, or $500 to the employee when he reaches age 65, would the employer be entitled to deduct the $2.00 per month per employee as an expense under the income tax law? Also, if an employer has a key man whose life he wishes to insure, and pays the full premium on the policy, would he be entitled to deduct the amount as an expense?

R.E.C., Lindsay, Ont.

What your plan would provide would be a life insurance endowment at age 65 for $500 for each employee, and as such it would not entitle the employer to claim exemption from income tax for the sums paid out to cover the cost of the insurance . Nor would the premiums paid to insure a key employee be exempt. In connection with pension plans set up by employers designed to provide employees with retirement benefits, certain allowances are granted under the income tax law, but each plan must first be submitted to the Income Tax Division at Ottawa for approval.

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Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to ascertain the total amount of automobile insurance transacted yearly in Canada by all classes of insurers, including Lloyd's non-marine underwriters, as well as by insurance companies, and also the total amount of the yearly automobile insurance claims. Are any official statistics available from which this information may be obtained?

C.H.L., Hamilton, Ont.

Government figures of the automobile insurance business transacted in Canada are to be found in the annual reports of the Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa. In his abstract report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1947, there is a table showing that the total net automobile insurance premiums written by Dominion registered companies last year were $47,839,794, while their net claims incurred amounted to $24,860,286; the total net automobile insurance premiums written by the companies under provincial licence and not under Dominion registry were $4,385,147, while their net claims incurred amounted to $2,143,875; and the total net automobile insurance premiums written by Lloyd's non-marine underwriters were $3,967,604, while their net claims incurred amounted to $2,169,927. Accordingly the grand total of the net automobile insurance premiums written in Canada in 1947 were $56,192,545, compared with $39,701,323 in 1946, while the grand total of net claims incurred in 1947 were $29,174,088, compared with $20,397,730 in 1946.

BOOKS FOR BUSINESS

FINANCIAL POST SURVEY OF MINES—*Maclean-Hunter—$2.00.*

REFLECTING the increase in Dominion mineral production to an estimated level of over $750 millions in 1948, the 1949 edition of the "Financial Post Survey of Mines" reviews a larger number of companies than ever before in its 23-year history. With complete details on all active mining companies across the country as well as thousands of less active ones, its maps of 36 leading mining areas, an eight-year price range of stocks and production tables extending back to 1858, the Survey of Mines is recognized as the most comprehensive work in its field.

Reviews of individual companies offer a handy reference to production, earnings, dividends, ore reserves, directors, and significant development in the mine, enabling investors to make quick appraisals of individual issues.

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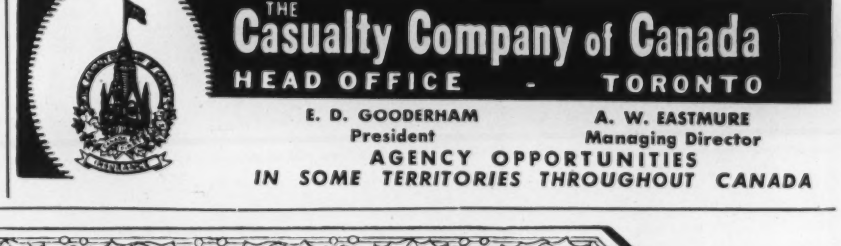
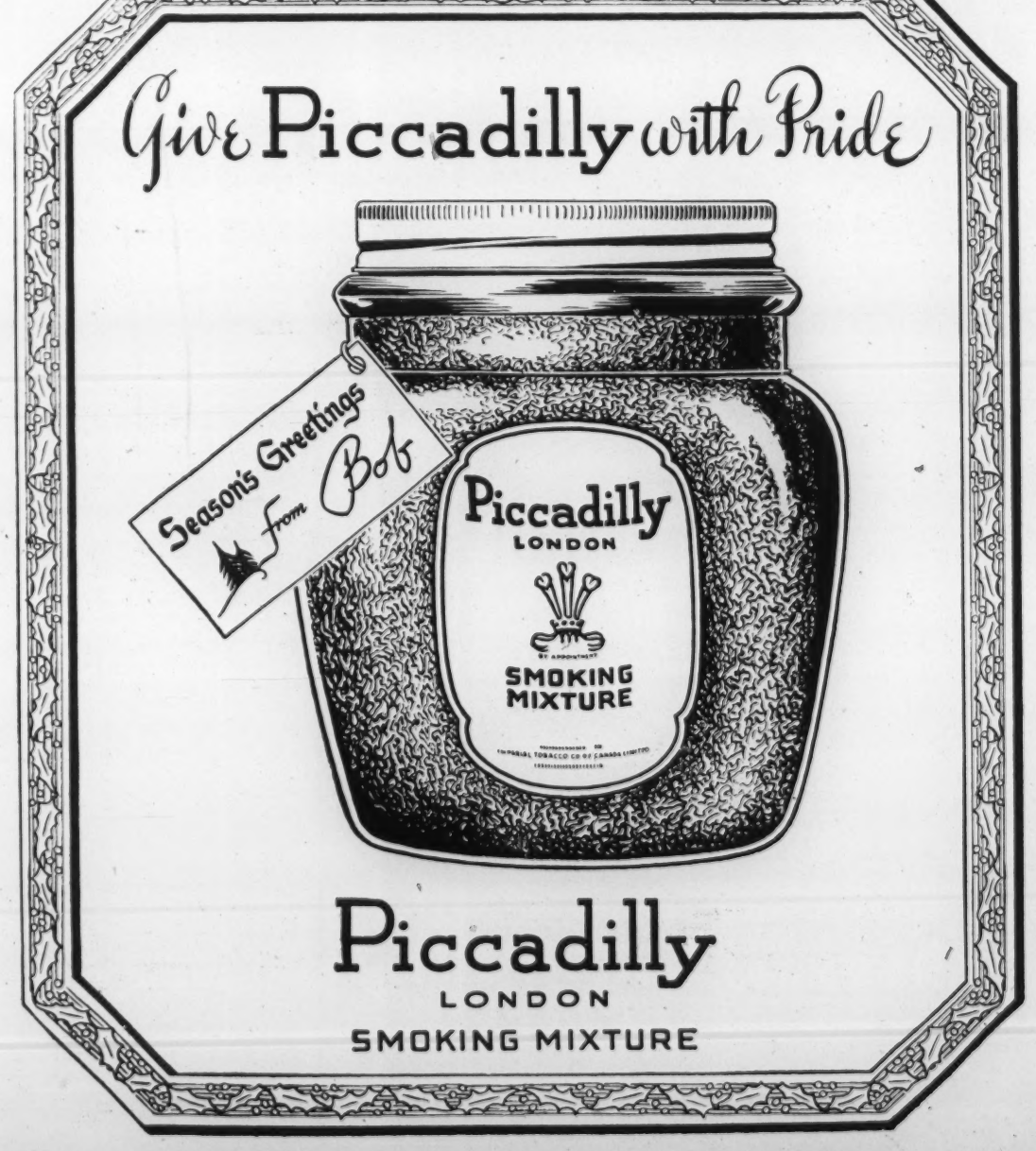
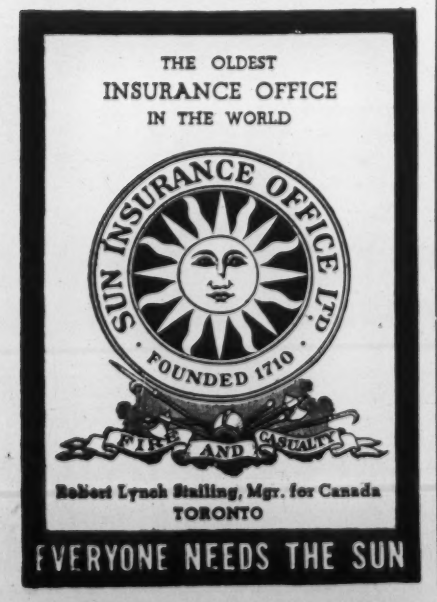
INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMIC SCIENCE—*by George Soule—Macmillan—$3.25.*

SINCE the mid-depression years economics as a science worthy of the name, a science that can be used for reasonably accurate predictions in the business world, has just been getting into long trousers. A mark of this coming of age is the spate of introductory texts. Perhaps one of the best of these, intended not for the student but for the businessman who wants to know what economists are talking about, is this new book by George Soule.

Without a great deal of professional jargon it sets out the main points







that have been settled on by competent economists in the fields of national income, business cycles, national budgets, compensatory finance, and international trade. This parcel is tied together by the theme that runs throughout the book: how are economists now describing the real world of business, finance and government? Mr. Soule believes that economics is becoming less a dogma, more a science, and throughout the book he argues that practical business men, who distained much that passed for economics twenty years ago, can now profit by grasping the new concepts. It was the impact of the long depression that produced those ideas —economists woke up with a jolt to the realization that they had done very little to explain depressions and business cycles. Since the late great Lord Keynes published his analysis of depressions in 1936, a major re-examination of economists' thinking has gone on. This book is one of the results; it adds up what is useful in the new economics and presents it in a handy and readable fashion.

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FINANCIAL POST DIRECTORY OF DIRECTORS—*—Maclean-Hunter—$8.00.*

LISTING over 8,000 directors of Canadian companies, the "Financial Post Directory of Directors," 1949 edition, is now ready for distribution. This directory, now in its eighth edition, is a reference book for business executives, marketing agencies, editors, investors.

In 420 pages are listed alphabetically the names and executive titles of directors and officials of representative public and private companies in practically all business fields: industrials, public utilities, merchandising, trust and loan companies, life and fire insurance, publishing, newspapers, banks, investment companies, mining and oil companies.

The directory presents in concise form a personnel guide to Canadian business.

BUSINESS BRIEFS

KEITH JOPSON, United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner at Ottawa, announces the arrival in Canada of a new United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, E. M. M. Partridge. Mr. Partridge will serve in Montreal. After seven years banking experience, Mr. Partridge joined the forces in September, 1939, and rose to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. He saw service in France before Dunkirk, and later in New Guinea, where he was attached to the Australian Army. He entered the Civil Service and was appointed to the Export Promotion Department of the Board of Trade.

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IN LINE with the expressed intention of the Dominion government to improve the organization, methods and procedures of its various departments, the Civil Service Commission is now advertising for Organization and Methods Officers. A small staff has already been set up and it is reported that some substantial savings have already been effected. The new posts to be filled include both junior and senior officers at salary ranges up to $6,000 and applications should be filed with the Civil Service Commission, Ottawa, at once.

Canada's Foreign Trade Remains High in 1948

A. E. Arscott, President, The Canadian Bank of Commerce, Shows Important Changes in Direction of Trade—Uncertain International Situation

Shows Widespread Development of Major Industries and Resources

General Manager, James Stewart, Reviews Strong Position of Bank and its Aid in Production and Trade

At the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Canadian Bank of Commerce, held in the Head Office of the Bank in the City of Toronto, December 14th, Mr. Allan E. Arscott, C.B.E., President, and Mr. James Stewart, C.B.E., General Manager, presented the Annual Statement of the Bank's operations in the past year, together with a review of business conditions. Mr. Arscott's address to the meeting follows, in part:

When we consider the size of Canada we can say that the country as a unit is in a relatively prosperous condition.

A year ago those engaged in agriculture faced difficulties, largely the result of poor crops over most of the farm and ranch areas. The crops this year, to the contrary, have been for the most part of high yield, exceptions being in limited areas in the West and the orchards of Nova Scotia and in parts of the Fraser Valley of British Colombia. The improved crop situation is best indicated by the fact that grain yields in 1948 are about two hundred million bushels greater than in the preceding year, the increase being divided between the Prairie Provinces and Eastern and Central Canada. This should mean that there will be larger food supplies in this country as more grain is converted into dairy, poultry and meat products and that our exportable surpluses can be greater.

With regard to the matter of exportable surpluses, the wheat agreement between Great Britain and Canada has one more crop year to go before expiry. In the coming months, therefore, it may be necessary for us to reconsider our position in the world wheat markets. The world wheat agreements were not ratified within the designated time limits, so that Canada, if new agreements are not made, is left in the main to her own resources to search for markets where the purchasers have the ability to provide satisfactory payment. There have been hopeful signs in recent weeks that proposals again will be placed before the governments concerned. Out of the discussions there may emerge a programme for orderly international marketing and distribution of food supplies.

INDUSTRY

Industrial production continues to increase although the rate of increase in some industries has been more or less irregular during the past year. In part this is due to the fact that the flow of materials from the United States had to be curtailed to conform more closely to our reserves of American dollars, and in part because of shortages in some materials, both in Canada and elsewhere.

While industrial expansion has not been as great as in 1947, due to the factors mentioned, nevertheless it has been important, since work undertaken prior to this year on new plants and extensions has continued toward completion and a number of new factories and mills have been brought into operation. New projects were started during 1948, many of which will be completed or will be well on the way to completion during the coming year. As well, some plant expansion programmes have been held in the blueprint stage in the hope of lower building costs. However, with the continued high level of business a number of these will be started next year where efficient operations cannot be carried on in existing cramped quarters. These activities are serving to enlarge our productive capacity and are adding considerably to the quantity and variety of goods available to the people of this country, and those elsewhere who seek Canadian industrial products.

FORESTRY

In forestry, production of lumber, wood pulp and paper again established new records, although some of the Eastern lumbering districts have been less active than for some years past. Over all, Canada will have cut in 1948 about five thousand million feet board measure of lumber and made over seven million tons of pulp and paper. The output of newsprint this year is four times greater than that of any other country and accounts for over half the world's supply of this essential commodity. Impressive as these figures are they do not represent all the progress in forestry operations because of continuing technical changes designed to increase the supply of wood materials of all kinds, notably pulp, and also to improve the quality of forest products.

MINING

Mining resumed in 1948 the upward course which was interrupted in the early post-war period by labour shortages and the run-down condition of many properties following the wartime pressures for non-ferrous base metals of which Canada was one of the major sources of supply. In the past year production of most minerals has increased—substantially in the case of coal and oil. One outstanding feature has been the further extensive development of the Alberta oil fields, now regarded as one of the major projects of its kind in the Western Hemisphere; so important is the extent of the discoveries of oil in this field that it seems to forecast a possibility of its reducing substantially our need of U. S. dollars to pay for the importation of petroleum products. Another important factor has been the exploration work on the Quebec-Labrador iron deposits, which has indicated ore reserves sufficient to justify commercial development on a scale which would make this area potentially one of the world's major sources of high-grade iron. There also has been discovered in Quebec a large body of titanium, making possible a decision by important and highly-qualified interests to mine and treat substantial quantities of this valuable mineral.

CAPITAL INVESTMENT

Canada has made great strides towards wider industrialization. The recent war speeded up this activity. In the circumstances, when planning capital investments for further industrial development it should be kept in mind that the supply of raw materials and available labour will have an important bearing and should be considered among the limiting factors in examining the long trend possibilities of our industrial economy. The enlargement of processing and manufacturing units to service temporary needs well may lead to later disappointments. These factors suggest that before decisions are reached on capital account searching enquiry should be made into the possibilities and probabilities of getting along on a competitive basis domestically and internationally over a reasonably long period.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

A noticeable important change in direction of our export trade centred in the American market which took more Canadian goods and materials of all major classifications than in 1947. The value of such exports exceeded $1,200 million, close to the war-time peak when the United States was importing military supplies in large quantities. When all Canadian exports are taken into account the total amount is above that of the preceding year, over $2,700 million in value, but perhaps somewhat smaller in volume.

With respect to our trade with other countries, our exports to the British group declined by more than one hundred million dollars from 1947, as the result of smaller shipments to the United Kingdom, and substantial reductions in those to other markets in this group, particularly Australasia. There was also a marked falling-off in exports to Continental Europe.

European countries are now obtaining goods from Canada through allocations made under the European Recovery Programme whereby purchases are permitted to be made in Canada and payment arranged for in U. S. dollars. Also having a bearing on Canada's trade, it has already been indicated that the balance remaining of the United Kingdom credit from Canada, namely, $235 millions, is likely to be "unfrozen" over the following months. The above arrangements should continue to stimulate temporarily at least the overseas demand for Canadian products.

DEFENCE PROGRAMME

With regard to defence measures now being considered and those in hand, the query arises as to what the effects will mean in terms of our economic activity. At the moment our position is not clear but it seems obvious that some resources will need to be withheld from domestic consumption. A military programme at the present is very different from other periods of defence preparation in this country. At other times, war for Canada, in the earlier stages at least, took up the slack in our economy and encouraged the expansion of production. To-day with high employment, preparedness comes as a competitor not as a supplement to the productive machine and this fact will require consideration in making plans for next year.

There can be added a note of warning on this subject, namely, that notwithstanding the strong demand for most products it is only prudent to keep inventories under constant supervision. As we move forward into 1949 with a number of uncertain factors confronting us it is desirable that business take into account the various possibilities that could affect inventory positions and give careful consideration to physical volume as well as the values of inventory that must be maintained in order to assure an even flow of goods.

It is evident that to-day we have conditions in our economy which vary greatly from those that we have had in the past. In effect we are endeavouring to travel along the paths of peace, reconstruction and defence preparation simultaneously, each of which would in itself have a direct bearing on industrial decisions.

Domestically our economy has never been so flourishing. This is not to say an ideal situation has been achieved but it can be stated that our facilities for production have improved to an extent beyond even the most optimistic estimates of the last two years.

There have been incidents in the international sphere which have given, and are still giving cause for considerable concern. Statesmen not only from this continent but from abroad who have been close to international problems have warned us repeatedly of disturbances that might affect various European countries and which in turn could involve all the countries of the civilized world. We can only hope that the deliberations and patient efforts of those charged with the task of working out a peaceful solution will be successful in convincing potentially belligerent nations of the wisdom of foregoing any actions which might lead to an actual war. The cloud, however, is hanging over us and is affecting our thoughts no matter how prosperous the country appears to be in a general way. It would seem, therefore, that the pattern of the year ahead is likely to be determined more by international than by purely domestic economic considerations.

GENERAL MANAGER'S ADDRESS

You have before you the 82nd Annual Statement of the Bank, which shows that satisfactory progress has again been made this year. The assets of the Bank have now reached a figure in excess of $1,500 million, an increase for the year of $102 million. In referring to the progress made in this respect during the year, mention might be made that an apparent misunderstanding in some quarters exists that such an expansion in the Bank's business reflects a larger proprietary interest of the shareholders; in other words, that the assets generally belong to the shareholders. This, of course, is incorrect, since the assets of the Bank, apart from the shareholders' equity, are the offsetting counterpart of the Bank's liabilities, which are represented largely by the deposits of its customers.

DEPOSITS

Aggregate deposits during the year increased by $93 million, of which $9 million was in non-interest bearing accounts, $50 million in Savings, and $34 million in Dominion Government Balances, the latter reflecting to some extent the proceeds of the sale of Dominion of Canada Savings Bonds. The non-interest bearing accounts, made up mostly of business accounts, fluctuate within quite a wide range. The Savings Accounts for the most part are moneys belonging to individuals. This continued evidence of thrift on the part of the public must be viewed with satisfaction as the accounts are well spread among all classes and occupations. Our deposit customers now number in excess of one million five hundred thousand, which figure represents a gratifying increase over last year.

LOANS

Our Current Loans in Canada show an increase of $30 million, which is indicative of the active part this Bank is taking in the business of the country. While loans continue to show an upward trend, the rate of increase which was evident last year has slowed down. The figures this year signify a combination of two factors—first, the continuation of the increased tempo of business compared to war and pre-war days and, second, the higher level of prices. There has been evidence in recent months that the rate of increase in prices is slowing down and it is to be hoped that the levelling-off point is near at hand. The continuing upward trend of business has inherent in it some elements of uncertainty. Increased production is essential to the well-being of the country, particularly in those lines where supply has not yet caught up with demand. However, there seems to be a tendency by some to reach out for volume beyond the point where existing capital can reasonably support financial requirements. Expansion of this kind should be taken care of by obtaining additional capital, and working capital positions should be analyzed with this in mind.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Turning to the Profit and Loss figures, it will be seen that the operating profit increased about $48,000 this year. This is not large in relation to the increase in assets. Our gross earnings were higher due to the larger volume of business handled but the cost of banking service to the public was not increased during the year, while on the other hand our costs have risen considerably.

GENERAL

Most Canadian chartered banks operate on a nation-wide basis and they number amongst their customers every industry and enterprise in the country. That being the case, banks' balance sheets reflect not only their own financial position but the economic condition of the country as a whole may be judged from their figures. When business is buoyant and expanding throughout the country, bank figures reflect that condition, and, conversely, in a time of contracting business bank balance sheets mirror the changing trend. In these confused times one could not predict in anything but general terms what the future holds. However, with the resources with which this country is blessed, we can, if we handle our affairs with prudence now, look to the future with confidence.

STAFF

During the past year I had the pleasure of meeting members of the staff at a great many of our branches that I visited on a trip across Canada from Halifax to Victoria. I also had the opportunity of meeting a large number of our customers at the various points visited. It was evident from my contacts that there exists strong and widespread confidence in the present banking system. In turn I cannot speak too highly of the efforts of the staff. They have been working loyally and efficiently to give first-class banking service to the public. The success of their two-fold effort, to provide good service and attract a greater volume of business to the Bank, is reflected in the progress which has been made during the year, as shown by the balance sheet presented to-day. I am sure the shareholders will join me in this tribute of appreciation to the staff for their unremitting attention to the interests of the Bank and its customers.

ASHINGTON LETTER

(Continued from Page 8)

fling of shortages of commodities. He wants the Truman program to be successful in bringing prices down and in keeping them down. He hopes that overseas responsibilities will not complicate problems of housing and feeding his family and of keeping his people warm.

In short, the average American hopes that President Truman will provide the vigorous leadership that the Missourian's amazing success at the polls forecasts.

Perhaps the most encouraging sign that this seeming Utopia is attainable is the average American's realization that if the U.S. is to have stability, the rest of the world must be stable too. He knows that Russia must be resisted, that the free enterprise system must be maintained, whether Stalin will let it live alongside his Communist experiments or whether the Soviet has to be shown by force that free peoples want to remain free.

That is the Average American's feeling about these varied problems, personal and national, and it is a most hopeful Christmas feeling for all of humanity.

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FILM PARADE

(Continued from Page 26)

realist cries at this point. "It's no use saying every woman in the audience is going to be crazy about John Lund taking a bath. Every woman in the audience knows the difference between a rinse and a dye. If Barry Fitzgerald had used his brains for two minutes he'd have known you can't trust a rinse for more than a few hours, you've got to have a guaranteed fast dye job—"

So this script goes in the waste-paper-basket too, which leaves us facing the other opening of the week. "Kiss the Blood Off My Hands".

This picture opens in an English tavern, with the tavern-keeper mentioning that it's closing-time to Burt Lancaster who instantly knocks him down, killing him on the spot. The hero then rushes out and escaping the police finally lands in the bedroom of Miss Joan Fontaine, a clinical nurse. She shelters him for the night and the next day accompanies him, though with some misgivings, to the race-track. On the way home he knocks down another man and a few minutes later bowls over a policeman . . . He gets six months for this but when he comes out Joan Fontaine is waiting for him—

At this point our realist, who has been twitching nervously gets to his feet. "Look," he says, "this is supposed to be a quiet, steady girl who doesn't run round with men. Under the circumstances do you think she'd go to the races without looking up her young man's record, especially since she's a clinical nurse and used to handling records. Another thing, if she's an intelligent girl she could easily have figured out what happened that night at the Dolphin Tavern—she reads the paper doesn't she? As I see it she's got to be either dumb or not dumb, you can't have it both ways."

So "Kiss the Blood Off My Hands" too would go into the waste basket, taking with it the nomination of the most revolting title of the year.

Of course if screen stories got this sort of treatment there very soon wouldn't be any more stories, or any more pictures. Distributors everywhere would be wringing their hands and the movie reviewers across America would all be out of jobs. Sometimes I don't even think I'd care.

SWIFT REVIEW

HAMLET. Laurence Olivier's superb screen version of the Shakespearean classic.

DULCIMER STREET. A rambling English comedy drama involving some quaint lower middle-class types and a slight case of murder. With Alastair Sim.

RED RIVER. Howard Hawks' fine virile western which describes a fabulous cattle drive from deep Texas to Missouri. With John Wayne, Montgomery Clift.

ROPE. Alfred Hitchcock's macabre study of a pair of free-enterprising young killers who murder for intellectual excitement. With James Stewart, John Dall, Farley Granger.

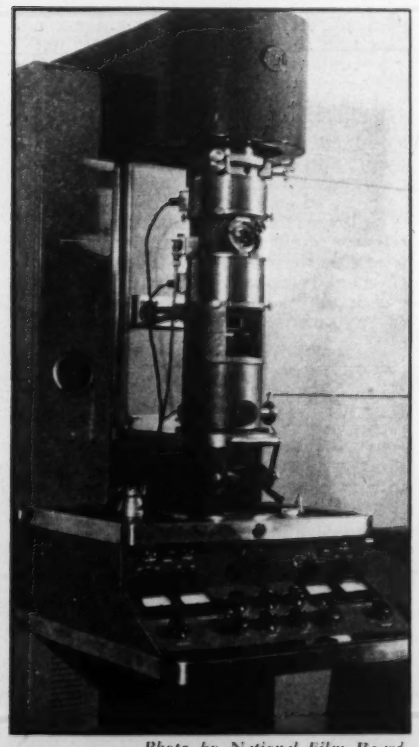

Photo by National Film Board

This R.C.A. built electron microscope works at 50 kilovolts and magnifies 25,000 times for N.R.C.

WE OFFER YOU MODERN BANKING SERVICES

In the 78 years this Bank has served Canadians, we have always been proud of our reputation for efficient, courteous and competitive banking service . . . at moderate rates.

We appreciate the business entrusted to us and the confidence shown in our integrity to handle customers' banking affairs in a strictly confidential way.

NEW ACCOUNTS ARE INVITED

THE
DOMINION BANK

Established 1871

A. C. ASHFORTH, *General Manager*

148-8

New Issue

$5,000,000

Fraser Companies, Limited

4¾% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund Preferred Shares

(Par Value $100 per Share)

Fraser Companies, Limited, either directly or through its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Fraser Paper, Limited and Restigouche Company, Limited, is engaged in the manufacture of sulphite and groundwood papers, paperboard, chemical wood pulps and lumber products. The business was originally established in 1877 by Donald Fraser at River de Chute, N.B. The Company's plants are located at Edmundston, N.B., Madawaska, Maine and Atholville, N.B., with plants now under construction at Newcastle, N.B. for the manufacture of unbleached sulphate pulp and at Edmundston, N.B. for the bleaching of this product.

Total average sales to the public of all paper, paperboard and pulp products of the Company and its subsidiaries for the ten years 1938 to 1947 inclusive was 157,371 tons. In 1947 such total sales amounted to 183,355 tons and for 1948 corresponding sales will show an increase.

In addition to its pulp and paper operations the Company owns and operates two sawmills, one each at Cabano, P.Q., and Plaster Rock, N.B.

The information contained herein is taken from the Prospectus, a copy of which is available upon request.

We, as principals, offer these Shares if, as and when issued, subject to the approval of all legal matters on behalf of the Company by Messrs. Dixon, Claxton, Senecal, Turnbull & Mitchell and on our behalf by Messrs. Blake, Anglin, Osler & Cassels.

Price: $98.50 per share

Dividends on these Shares will accrue from December 21, 1948. Dividends when and as declared will be payable, the first on April 1, 1949 for the period from December 21, 1948 to April 1, 1949 and thereafter quarterly.

Interim Share Certificates are expected to be available for delivery on or about December 21, 1948. Such Interim Share Certificates will later be exchanged for Definitive Share Certificates without expense to the respective holders.

The listing of these 4¾% Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund Preferred Shares on The Toronto Stock Exchange and the Montreal Stock Exchange has been approved subject to the filing of documents and evidence of satisfactory distribution.

The right is reserved to reject any or all applications and also in any case to allot a smaller number of shares than may be applied for.

A. E. Ames & Co. Limited **Brawley, Cathers & Co.**